THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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EUROPE.

ITALY.

A Coup d'Etat Expected.

The Florence correspondent of a Paris liberal journal, *La Liberte*, writes to that paper under the date of March 13, that the present complication of Italian politics threatens very serious results. Instead of amending, it has every appearance of approaching a crisis. The Liberal party attach a sinister significance to certain passages of the King's speech. It is whispered on all sides that the soft phrases which his Majesty delivered so frankly conceal the menace of a *coup d'etat*. The apparently accidental hint to the deputies that they did not hold their seats by universal suffrage, has given special uneasiness. It is not surprising, when we remember that Louis Napoleon is the Gamaliel at whose feet Victor has studied.

Meanwhile Ratazzi works gravely away at the construction of what many people think will be the last parliamentary cabinet of Italy, at least for the present. Garibaldi is sick. The date for his convalescence is fixed at the time when the Government shall move the payment of the Papal debt. It is certain that the threatening complexion of the political sky will not keep him or his friends away from Florence. These Italian Adullamites, known as the *consorteria*, have finally resolved to support Ratazzi as the best chance for postponing the *coup*. The people are certainly excited; it is said that they are resolute and organized. The form which their resistance to a change of government is expected to take is a general refusal to pay the taxes. The idea is original and Italian.

RUSSIA.

Public Opinion in Russia in Regard to the Cession of Territory.

The *Journal* of St. Petersburg publishes an article referring to the premature opinions expressed by the Russian newspapers on the sale of Russian America to the United States. It says:—"We can only state that the transaction is mutually advantageous, that the ports of Eastern Siberia will be granted certain privileges, and that the commercial interests of both countries will be promoted.

AUSTRIA.

A Monetary Convention with France and Switzerland.

The Austrian Government is about to appoint a special commission to make arrangements for the adhesion of Austria to the Monetary Convention between France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland.

TURKEY.

Cretan Affairs—Interference of the Great Powers.

The representatives of France, Russia, Austria, Prussia, and Italy are jointly pressing the Porte to grant an armistice to the Cretans, and to consult the Christians whether they would prefer an autonomy or to be annexed to Greece. The English Ambassador, acting apart, only recommends an autonomy. At present the Porte refuses both these propositions, but would probably consent to an autonomy under a guarantee of the great powers.

Large reintorcements are being sent to the Greek frontiers, where a serious outbreak is apprehended. The Generalissimo, Omar Pacha, is going to take the command in chief. Twenty thousand militia have been called out, and great apprehensions are entertained for the internal tranquillity of Constantinople, and the importation of arms has been prohibited.

The Earthquake in the Archipelago.

A correspondent of the Levant *Herald*, writing from Mitylene on the 20th of March, says:—"I cannot yet give you the final details of the havoc caused by the calamity which has befallen us, as shocks still continue, and it has been impossible to prepare up to the present moment any reliable official return; even the ruins have not yet been completely explored. So far, in the town of Mitylene itself 150 bodies have been dug out and interred, and to judge from the foetid smell which prevails, especially near the bazaar, there are, perhaps, still many victims lying under the mass of fallen rubbish. The number who have perished throughout the island is estimated at about 1300, the entire population being 80,000, of whom 10,000 only are Mussulmen. No further assistance has come to hand since that I last reported, but the tents, stores, etc., which had already been sent are being distributed every day to those who are in most pressing need of them. Marco Pasha and the staff of medical men under his orders have been most assiduous, since they were sent here by the Sultan, in their charitable work. They have paid every attention to the sick and wounded. The other day Marco Pasha went in person to Moliva and Calonni, and at the latter place, which has suffered severely, he has opened a couple of places of refuge for the homeless and two temporary hospitals."

Another letter in the same journal, dated from Cephalonia, March 15, gives the following details:—

"The island continues to feel indications of volcanic action. Forty days have elapsed since the calamity which has inflicted so much injury first burst upon us, and the shocks have not yet ceased, although they have become much weaker. People are looking forward anxiously to the opening up of a crater on one of the mountains, which will in all probability take place, and thus give vent to the eruption, and put an end to the shocks of earthquake. At Argostoli there are not twenty houses left standing, and the distress there is at its height. The fields are left untilled, for their owners have no means to pay for labor, and many of the peasantry have emigrated. Trade is completely paralyzed, and, with the exception of carpenters and masons, the workmen in the towns have nothing whatever to do. Rents have risen to enormous prices, 20 talaris a month being offered for a miserable little place of two or three rooms. Pecuniary assistance has been sent here from various quarters, but the sums remitted so far will cover but a small portion of the total loss, which is estimated at about 3,000,000 talaris, or some £600,000, in addition to the loss of three hundred lives and the number of wounded. The King, who spent four or five days here, went in person to all the places that have suffered, and after he left sent a cargo of provisions and wood for building purposes. The two English iron-clads which came here from Malta brought a quantity of biscuit and of general provisions; their surgeons showed the greatest attention to the wounded, and our Consul, Baron d'Everton, kindly put a considerable sum of money at the disposal of those who were in most pressing need.

"The official returns of the victims of the late disaster show 231 killed and 156 wounded. The material loss has not been correctly ascertained as yet, but it is supposed to be very considerable. In Luxuri, out of twenty-four churches, several of which were large and handsome, three only remain standing, and these also are in a very dilapidated state. In the village of Assos, numbering 200 houses, 143 were destroyed. A fearful chasm opened between Matonata and Ernikaton; it is nearly two miles long and about three fathoms deep. Fortunately, it exhales as yet no deleterious gases. Several remittances have been lately received at Argostoli for the relief of the sufferers; one of them has been sent by the Committee formed at Smyrna under the Presidency of the Greek Consul, Mr. Glimenopulo."

The Commercial Panic in Paris—Great Uneasiness Among all Classes of Society.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Monday, April 8.—I scarcely remember any period since the President's election in 1848, though many important events have occurred since then, when more uneasiness, disquiet, and enervating discouragement prevailed among all classes of society than at this moment, and all this aggravated by the persistent silence of the Government on the questions which agitate the public mind. There is a sense of disappointment, and something more, even among those who were accustomed to place unbounded confidence in the ability of their rulers, for they feel how completely have been falsified the assurances given by the Prime Minister in the Legislative body—that France had not only no reason to complain, but every reason to rejoice at what took place last year; that Germany was less strong than before; that she was now broken up into three fragments instead of being one compact Confederation; that Prussia was debarred from entertaining any further ambitious projects—but not a word about Luxembourg or Belgium. They see that the whole policy of Prussia is a crushing answer to M. Rouher; that his theory of the three fragments is dissipated by the treaties with the Southern States of Germany; that any secret designs in respect to Belgium are responded to by the marriage of the Count of Flanders with a Princess of Hohenzeliern, and that the pretensions to Luxembourg are disposed of by the interpellation of M. Bennigsen, by the intense agitation in Germany, and the appeal to the Powers that signed the Treaty of 1839. One of the Paris papers, never favorable to the annexation of that province to France, says:—

"The question of Luxembourg is no longer one of aggrandizement, it is one of national dignity and influence. A great country like France is always at liberty not to put forward pretensions, but the day it does put them forward and considers them just, it cannot renounce them at the bidding of any foreign power, especially when that power has no right of its own. The day when it is otherwise, the day when France expresses her wish only to bend before the injunctions of the foreigner, she is no longer a power even of the third rank, and, to use M. Thiers' expression, she is no more than Belgium. The conclusion to be drawn from the article of the *Etendard* is, then, either the evacuation of Luxembourg by Prussia, or war, after a brief delay, between Prussia and France."

The apprehensions of the public are, moreover, increased by the rumor that Marshal MacMahon has been telegraphed for; that a note, "couched in energetic terms," relative to Luxembourg, has been addressed by the French Government to that of Prussia; and that certain officers of the staff have been sent *en mission* to the Rhine. The truth is, that people believe France to be drifting into war with Prussia. In these circumstances, it is not surprising that there should be a general stagnation of business, and that the spirit of commercial and industrial enterprises should be paralyzed. At the Bourse on Saturday there was not merely a fall in the Rentes, but a panic, which affected all sorts of public securities. On the strength of the despatches from the Hague, it was hoped that it would open with a rise. It was quite the contrary, and on reflection it was seen that those despatches, instead of showing that the Luxembourg question was abandoned, only meant that it was displaced; that it was no longer at the Hague, but at Berlin; and that the resolution come to by the King of Holland has the effect of placing France face to face with Prussia. In addition to these causes of uneasiness, we have the numerous strikes among the various classes of artisans and the combinations existing among them; the discontent occasioned by the unfortunate Army Organization bill; and the delicate health of the Prince Imperial, which, however, I am assured, has been greatly exaggerated.

ANOTHER JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Their Arrival from California Yesterday—Object of Their Visit—Names of the Commissioners, Etc. Etc.

The Commission from Japan to the United States Government, which arrived at San Francisco in March last, and started for New York via Panama, arrived here yesterday, and took apartments at the Metropolitan hotel. The Commission consists of the following persons:—

Ono Tomogora Mats Meto Jui Yudaw,	Commissioners.
Tukusawa Pwschi,	Secretary,
Tuda Senya, Seky Simpaty,	Interpreters.
Ginno Sinnodio,	Paymaster in Navy.
O Garawakendou, Iwalu Hai saku,	Lieutenants.

And two Servants.

The Commissioners are accompanied by Colonel George S. Fisher, late United States Consul in Japan, who will proceed with them to Washington, and afterwards accompany them in their travels through the States. The Commission come to this country for the purpose of obtaining information in regard to the construction of our iron-clads, dry-docks, and public works, and to study the American system of education, especially with reference to our common schools. They are duly accredited by the Tycoon of Japan, and have some official business with the Department at Washington, the nature of which has not transpired yet.

The first commissioner, One Tomogora, holds the rank of Governor of the Treasury, in connection with the navy. He is a very able man, and at the time of the first Japanese embassy to this country held the position of first lieutenant on the steamer Candamarah. He is a fine scholar, and, aided by one of his countrymen, translated the whole of "Bowditch's Navigation" into the Japanese language.

The second Commissioner, Mats Moto Jui Yudaw, is Principal of a new college in Yeddo, for the education of young men in languages and science. In personal appearance he is not very prepossessing, but his scholastic abilities are of the highest order. He is an able historian and an excellent mathematician. He understands English thoroughly, though he is not capable of speaking it so well. He wishes to obtain a thorough knowledge of our common school system, with a view of introducing it as far as possible into his own country. It is to be hoped that every facility will be afforded these representatives of a friendly foreign power for the obtainment of knowledge which shall raise them in the scale of civilization and intelligence. At present the modern languages, chemistry, philosophy, botany, mathematics, and associate sciences are taught in the Yeddo College, and it is the wish of Mats Moto Jui Yudaw to get an insight into our methods of instruction, with a view of raising the standard of instruction in Japan.

The Commissioners will remain in this city two or three days, and then proceed to Washington. Official notification of their arrival at New York was sent by telegraph to Secretary Seward last evening. It is not known how long they will remain in Washington, probably a month. After transacting their business with the President, they will take time to visit the forts, and arsenals, and machine shops, and then return to this city and go through an inspection of our public buildings and educational institutions, perhaps remaining in the city for several weeks.

Last evening some members of the embassy went to see the *Black Crook*, while others took a stroll down Broadway to see that thoroughfare by gaslight. Their appearance attracted a great deal of attention.—*N. Y. World to-day.*

THE INDIAN WAR.

General Sully's Commission in Council with the Sioux—The Indians Agree to Behave Themselves.

CALIFORNIA CROSSING, TWENTY-FIVE MILES EAST OF FORT SEDGWICK, April 21.—About eighty of the chiefs and head men of the Brule and Ogahala bands of Sioux, representing three hundred and fifty lodges, met General Sully's commission in council at this point to-day. They have promised to remain in peace with the whites, and to go upon a reservation. Increased depredations are reported on the road between Forts Sedgwick and Laramie.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Senator Wilson's Southern Tour—He Speaks to the Negroes of Richmond—Six Thousand Colored Fellow-Citizens Assembled to Hear Him, Etc. Etc. Etc.

RICHMOND, Va., April 22.—The colored population of Richmond and the vicinity assembled in large numbers this evening on the Capitol Square, to see and hear Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts. The whites assembled also, but in relatively small numbers. The blacks encamped on and around the base of the equestrian statue, and the whites on the steps of the northwest portion of the Capitol. The space between us was neutral ground, where the whites and the blacks moved around, smoked, and got up side discussions. The air was sultry and dusty; the blacks looked triumphant and jolly and the whites crestfallen and careworn; but no unpleasant incident occurred.

About half past 5 o'clock there was a movement from the monument to the Capitol, headed by Hunnicutt. If that name be not familiar in the United States, it certainly is in Richmond and throughout Virginia. It belongs to a fighting parson who has turned editor, and who aspires to be the real Moses of the people who were in bondage, and who believes in the biblical example of spoiling the Egyptians. He is, consequently, very popular with the blacks, and proportionately hateful to the whites of the Old Dominion. As he moved towards the Capitol a body-guard of black men moved with him, and the rest of the people followed. They had ascertained that the speaking would be from the steps of the portico, not from the monument.

Soon after Senator Wilson made his appearance at the head of the steps. He was accompanied by Governor Pierpont. Several members of the State Legislature were also near him. There were present at the time some six thousand colored people, men, women, and children, and some two or three hundred white people.

Governor Pierpont in a few words introduced the Massachusetts Senator. The colored people cheered him, but not very enthusiastically. Some white men joined in the cheers, but the great majority were silent and looked sullen.

SENATOR WILSON'S SPEECH.

Senator Wilson stated that he appeared before his fellow-citizens of Virginia in response to a very kind invitation signed by several members of the Legislature, and that he would express his views on public affairs with entire frankness, as he had been always accustomed to do in Congress and everywhere else. (This pleased the colored people, and they gave expression to their feelings in their own peculiar way.) Senator Wilson went on to say that he was for blotting from the memory of mankind, as far and as fast as possible all prejudices engendered by the war, and all the hates and bitter memories associated with it. He was for making this country the most powerful nation which the sun in its course looked down upon. He was for making every man, no matter to what race he belonged, or of what hue his skin might be, a citizen of the United States, with all the rights, and all the privileges, and all the immunities that belong to citizens of the United States.' At this expression of sentiment the blacks cheered, and some of them waved their hats, and a few whites did the same. The rest of the whites preserved their silence and their downcast sullen attitude. Mr. Wilson then reviewed the past history of the slavery agitation, the events of the war, and the political conditions that followed the peace. In this he covered generally the same ground as in his speech at Orange Court House, telegraphed yesterday to the *Telegraph*. Addressing himself to the colored people, he told them that no man, no community, and no State could take from them a single right that they now possessed; that their rights were sacred, as clearly accepted, and as completely imbedded in the soil of the North American continent, as were the great truths which lay at the foundation of Democratic institutions. To his white hearers he spoke of the chimeras of the great slave empire which the leaders of secession had dreamed of, but which had been dissipated in the smoke of battle; of the fears entertained at the close of the war that imprisonment, hanging, and confiscation would be among the penalties of the rebellion; of the removal of these apprehensions; and of the general bad results of the policy which President Johnson had adopted. Speaking of the President, he said:—We took him up because he happened to be born South, and happened to be a loyal man, and because we wanted to encourage loyalty to the country—and he has betrayed us. (Laughter from the colored citizens.) Referring to his opposition to the twenty thousand dollars exemption in the amnesty proclamation, he said that he favored the assignment of a few acres of ground on every plantation to the colored families employed upon it. (That idea was highly acceptable, and was much applauded by those who were the intended beneficiaries.) Referring to the Constitutional amendment basing representation upon the voting population, he declared his belief that if Virginia had adopted that amendment suffrage would have been extended to the colored people within a year, because Virginians liked office just as well as Yankees liked money—(laughter)—but they had chosen to listen to Andrew Johnson rather than to men who made Andy Johnson. (Applause.) Andrew Johnson had stumped the Northern States, and had come back the worst whipped man that ever trod American soil. (Laughter.) He had a masterly genius for defeating himself. Mr. Seward, at the same time, had told the men of New York that they were worth forty thousand majority for the President because the Republicans had lost their leaders. But the Republican party could survive the defection of Mr. Seward and of its other leaders, because it was composed of the cultivated, intelligent middle classes of the people who followed no men, but followed the commands of Almighty God, the teachings of the great and good of all ages, and the instincts of their own hearts. If the same classes in Virginia would do the same, and not ask what this man or the other man thought, they would carry the State this year by twenty-five thousand majority. (Cheers.) Speaking of the Sherman-Shellabarger bill, he related its history, and said that it had so many fathers that it named after them it should be called the Williams-Stevens-Bingham-Blaine-Johnson-Sherman-Wilson-Shellabarger bill. (Laughter.) In conclusion, he appealed to the colored voters to stand by the principles of the party that had given them their freedom, their rights, and their privileges. He knew very well that the Democrats would be chasing down the freedmen to get their votes; but the freedmen could not forget Bryant and Whittier, and Lowell and Longfellow, and the eloquent men who had been for thirty years dinning into the ears of the American people the doctrine that law, humanity, and religion demanded the emancipation of the bondman, and that emancipation was the duty of the master and the right of the slave. They could not forget Abraham Lincoln (response of "Never"), or the men who were around him, and about him. They could not forget the two and a half millions of soldiers who fought their battles. (Cries of "No.") They could not forget the three hundred and fifty thousand white men who went down to bloody graves in the morning of life that the bondmen might be free. (Voices—"We will never forget them!") They could not forget all this and vote for men who had raised the banner of treason against their country in order to plant a government whose corner-stone was to be raised on bruised and crushed hearts. (Emphatic responses of "Never.") He believed they would not. If the ballot had been put in their hands, and they would use it for the cause of the country, of patriotism, of liberty, of equal, universal, and impartial liberty. (Cheers.) They would use it for the cause of education, and they would stand by and sustain their friends. (Voices—"We'll do it.") They would develope the resources which should build a great city at the mouth of the James river, and would make the State, not great in the sense of passing the resolutions of 1799, or any other resolutions, but great in intelligence, in development, and in toil. The black men were all right in many respects. They had two hundred and forty years of experience. They knew how to hunger and thirst for the knowledge which had been denied them. He wanted them, also, to help out in procuring negro suffrage in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New York. (And they said they would.) He wanted them to send their prayers, their influence, and their votes away on every Southern breeze, and to shame Northern democracy, which was the last thing on earth that could be shamed. (Laughter.) He had been on to Washington city, thirty years ago, and had seen colored men penned up to be shipped to the cotton and rice plantations of the South, and he had then made up his mind that every vote and word and influence of his should be against slavery and the influence of slave power; and he had kept that pledge. (Cheers.) He had always said that he intended to stump the Southern States for freedom, and now he was doing it, except, indeed, that freedom was already achieved. He was penned up to be shipped to the cotton and rice for the great Union Republican party of the country because it had accepted, fully and unreservedly, the whole truth as to the rights of man as taught in God's Holy Word, and as advocated by the statesmen and philosophers, and the great and good of all ages. That party had done a grander work for justice, for humanity, for Christian civilization within the last seven years than any party had ever before achieved throughout all its existence. Addressing himself then to the white Virginians, he advised them to accept the situation frankly and fairly, to go to work, remodel their constitution and laws, elect men to Congress who could honestly take the "iron-clad" oath, and assured them that in the course taken by Congress there was no intention to humiliate, degrade, or dishonor any man in Virginia or the South. The conditions were not dishonorable. He wanted the lines drawn distinctly between the men who adapted themselves honestly to the new order of things and those who were still tainted with the virus of secession. He hoped men would go just where their principles led them, and if their principles led them to the bosom of the Vallandighams, Seymours, Woods, and the Northern Democracy, let them go there, and much good might it do them. (Laughter.) But on the other hand, he wanted every man in Virginia and the South who accepted in good faith the Constitutional amendment and the conditions imposed by Congress, who was willing to build school-houses, diversify industry, build up the waste places, and labor for the good of the country, to follow their principles and stand on the Union Republican platform of equal and impartial liberty. He wanted the black men to vote for their country, and to vote only for men who were true to the principles of equal, universal, and impartial liberty to all the children of men. He wanted them to drown, "deeper than did ever plummet sound," all the sad, angry, and bitter memories of the past, to hate nobody, to love their country, to thank God for their liberty, to be true to themselves, and to have nothing to do with getting up a black party or a white party, but only a party of freedom. Let all the Union men stand together. Take the State from the sea to the Ohio, shape it, modify its constitution, and put it in the line of progress. It was in their power to do it. All they needed was courage. Let them shake off the doctrinaires, shake off the men of secession faith, close up together, defeat those men, and let them go down where their ideas had already gone down, never to come up more. And when the golden bowl should be broken, and the silver cord loosed, they would sink into the bosom of a redeemed, regenerated, disenthralled, proud, progressive Old Commonwealth.

As Senator Wilson closed his speech he was applauded by the assemblage in the same proportions as before noticed. He had spoken for over two hours and a half.

Then the more advanced of the colored men began to call for Hunnicutt, who sat on one of the granite steps near the coping from which Mr. Wilson had spoken. But the conservative colored men did not like to have the harmony of the meeting marred in that way, and so they called on Governor Pierpont. The Governor responded to the call, and made some remarks in furtherance of the idea of developing State resources.

Another speaker took the rostrum after the Governor, but neither whites nor blacks cared to listen to him, and so they broke up into knots and dispersed in good order.

The last occasion that your reporter witnessed a public meeting on the same ground was exactly six years ago, when the Richmond secessionists gloried there over the fall of Fort Sumter. What a difference between then and now!

THE HAYTIEN REVOLUTION.

Particulars of Geffrard's Flight—Fierce Combat Near the President's Palace.

From the Jamaica Gleaner.

For some weeks past President Geffrard, having received secret information that a revolution was being hatched at Port-au-Prince, took such steps as were necessary for the preservation of order and prevention of bloodshed, but on the night of the 22d ultimo, in spite of every precaution, the insurrection broke out with formidable fury. The President's palace was attacked with cannon and grape-shot, and the family were compelled to take refuge in a bedroom. The President, with his private Secretary, and General Coquierre, called out the Tirailleurs and Boog Guard, and at their head attacked the insurgents. After a short engagement, in which the President displayed the utmost courage and calmness himself, fighting hand to hand with the Rebels, they were repulsed, and eventually took to flight in the country. Twice did the revolutionists attack the Palace, and on each occasion they were repulsed with great slaughter. The next day, the 23d, the utmost excitement prevailed, it being found that the rebels had captured and held a fort in the city called Fort La Marre. Once more were the Body Guard and Tirilleurs called out, and once more were they led by President Geffrard. The fort was attacked, and after a sharp struggle the national troops recaptured it, killing thirteen rebels, among whom were Prospere Elie and his son, two of the principal conspirators. This appeared to have put a stop to the movements of the rebels for a time, and everything remained quiet. The President, finding tranquillity partially restored, in obedience to the public voice, dismissed his Ministry, and formed a new Government. The Cabinet being formed, the President called upon them to prepare to submit for his approval such acts for the reform of any public abuses as might have been at the time existing, and for suggestions of reform in general. The Legislative Chambers were convened for the 1st of April, by order of the President, and it was officially intimated that as soon as those bodies commenced their sittings, and the state of the country would admit it, the President would lay his abdication before them. A general amnesty was proclaimed to all taking part in the insurrectionary movement; but its leaders, De Lorme, Salnave, and Salomon, were not included. By this time the Ministry submitted their programme of reform, which was accepted by the President, the intention of abdication being again repeated. On the 9th of March, however, the Government received information of another formidable rising in St. Marc, headed by Victorin Chevalier, a man whose life was spared by the President on a former occasion, for assisting in getting up a revolution, which was at the time found out and subdued. Aiding him were Nisage Saget, General of a division of the national army, and Turenne Guerrier, another General in the service of the State. The Ministers of State were immediately summoned, and informed by the President that he would no longer adhere to the original intention of waiting for the meeting of the Legislature to resign the Government, but would do so without delay. He was advised to the contrary, but refused, asserting that as the national will seemed to be against him, he did not feel justified in retaining the powers entrusted to him by the people. On the morning of the 13th the formal act of abdication was drawn up, and signed in the presence of the Ministers, and at 4 o'clock in the evening the President, accompanied by Madame Geffrard, Adjutant-General Boyer Coquierre, wife and child; General St. Macary, commanding the Tirailleurs; Colonel St. Armaud, Private Secretary to the President; Major Duprey, wife and child; Sineas Laraque, Consul at this port; M. Cesnet, wife and three children; M. A. Winsor, wife and child; Miss Terry, and six servants, embarked on board H. I. M. steamer D'Estang, which was at Port-au-Prince. The President was escorted by a body of cavalry.

Shortly before the President left a deputation proceeded, in the Haytien war steamer Alexandre Petion, for St. Marc, to consult with the heads of the revolutionists as to their determination regarding the government of the island. In the meantime, the Ministers resolved themselves into a Provisional Government, having first called a Consultative Commission, composed of J. Paul, President, associated with H Germaise and others.

The following proclamation was issued by the Provisional Government:—

To the People and the Army.—Haytiens:—Grave events have just been consummated. General F. Geffrard has left the Presidency and the country; he has placed his resignation in the hands of the Senate. The Council of the Secretaries of State holds the rein of government as provided by the 119th article of the Constitution, until the chief that ought to preside over the destiny of the country should be constitutionally elected. The country has suffered for many long years incessant evils, which have left, as their result, the ruins of our cities, of our treasury, and of our families. Let us work, then, fraternize, to build up the edifice destroyed by baneful passions engendered by pride, ambition, and cupidity. It is only by a fusion of hearts, harmony of power, and a firm will sincere and serious, that we can get rid of the corruption of which our society is a prey. Yes! it is with these elements that we will progress, and that our country will enjoy that welfare and happiness to which all free people aspire. Be calm and let us hope from Providence and our efforts the end of our misfortune. Let us avoid every conflict and public trouble, and be animated only by the welfare of the country. Let us have faith in the future and in the institutions which govern us.

"Long live Liberty!
Long live Equality!
Long live the Republic!
Long live the Constitution!"

Given at the National Palace on the 13th March, 1867.

E. HEURTELUN,
ST. VICTOR,
LUSTANT PARADINE,
LABORDE,
S. RAMEAU.

Colonel Samuel M. Ruthford,

one of the earliest settlers of Arkansas, died at his residence in Sebastian county, on the 1st inst. He was born in Virginia, March 31, 1797. When seventeen years of age, while residing in Tennessee, he volunteered in Colonel Ralston's regiment, and participated in the battle of New Orleans. In 1817 he removed to Arkansas, and he has been one of the leading men of the State for many years. In 1836, and again in 1840, he was elected Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket. In 1847 he was appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Southern Superintendency by Mr. Polk. In 1855 he was appointed agent for the Seminoles, and continued to act as such until the commencement of the war.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, April 23, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds continue in fair demand. June and August 7·30s sold at 105⅝@106, no change; 107¼ was bid for July, 1865, 5-20s; 110 for 1862 5-20s; 109 for 6s of 1881; and 98⅞ for 10-40s. City loans were also in fair demand; the new issue sold at 100⅜@100½, an advance of ⅛.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 50¼, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56½, no change; Catawissa preferred at 27, a decline of ½; and Northern Central at 44½, no change; 130½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 30 for Little Schuylkill; 60¼ for Norristown; 56¾ for Minehill; 32½ for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do.; 13 for Catawissa common; 28 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 53 for Philadelphia and Baltimore.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. 19½ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28 for Spruce and Pine; 42 for Chesnut and Walnut; 13½ for Hestonville; and 28 for Germantown.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 33; Manufacturers' at 33; and Union at 63; 135 was bid for First National; 115 for Third National; 104½ for Seventh National; 153 for Philadelphia; 136½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial; 100 for Southwark; 57 for Girard; 100 for Tradesmen's; 69 for City; 45 for Consolidation; and 125 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 53½, a decline of ¼; 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 30 for preferred do.; 15½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 138; 11 A. M., 138¼; 12 M., 138; 1 P. M., 138⅛, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is abundant to stock houses at 5@6 per cent. for new business, but a large amount of loans at 7 are left uncalled. In commercial paper no change. Best names sell at 7 per cent., with rare sales at less; second grade sells at 8@10 per cent. The bank statement shows a contraction in loans, specie, circulation, and deposits, with an increase in legal-tenders."

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:—

"There is no falling off in the demand for money, and with the outward flow of it for exchange, and its continued active employment here, the market is kept in very close condition. The increased receipts of merchants on current sales of goods and through collections of old dues afford the market little if any relief. Ten per cent. is looked upon as the market value of good customers' paper, and they who get accommodations for less are made to realize that they are receiving a favor."

—At Chicago money is close, and the banks are not discounting to other than first-class customers. The rate of interest is firm at 10 per cent. On the street money commands 1¼@2 per cent. per month.

—The following are the rates of freight east by the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad, to the points named:—

From Chicago to—	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Flour ₱ bbl.
Boston and Providence.	$1·68	$1·10	55c.	$1·10
New York, all rail	1·54	1·00	50c.	1·00
Philadelphia, all rail	1·44	91	45c.	90
Baltimore, all rail	1·44	91	45c.	90
Pittsburg, all rail	88	60	30c.	60

The same authority adds that "rates are tending downwards." Lake freights are weaker, and almost nominal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY
Reported by Deliaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$200 U S 7-30s..Au	106	6 sh Mech Bk	33
$500 U S 7-30s..Jy	105⅝	2 sh Union Bank	65
$100 do	105⅞	5 sh N Cent	44½
$400 do	105¾	100 sh Read R	50⅝
$2000 Pa 6s, W L cp.c.	101	300 do	50⅝
$1000 do	c.102	9 sh Leh N stk	53½
$2000 Pa 8s, past due	100⅝	21 do	53½
$2000 City 6s, New	100⅝	48 do	53⅝
$200 do..New	100⅝	25 do	53⅝
$625 N Pa 7pcs c5s wn	85	100 do	53½
$50 do	85	4 do..scrip	50⅝
$1000 Pittsburg 5s	73½	100 sh Cata Pf	27
$2000 West Pa R bs	75	100 do	27
3 sh Man & M Bk	33		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 109¼@109½; do. 1862, 110@110¼; do., 1864, 107¼@107⅝; do., 1865, 108¾@109; do., 1865, new, 107⅛@107⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 98⅛@98½; do. 7·30s, August, 106@106⅛; do., June, 105⅛@105⅜; do., July, 105⅛@105⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 118⅛@119; do., July, 1864, 118⅛@118⅜; do., Aug. 1864, 117⅛@118; do., October, 1864, 116⅛@117⅛; do., Dec., 1864, 115⅛@116⅛; do., May, 1865, 113¼@113½; do., Aug., 1865, 112@112⅛; do., September, 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do., October, 1865, 111⅛@111⅝. Gold, 138@138¼. Silver, 132@134.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 109¼@109⅝; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 110@110½; do., 1864, 108½@108⅝; do., 1865, 108⅜@109; do. new, 107⅛@107⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 98⅛@98½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106@106¼; do., 2d series, 105⅛@105⅜; 3d series, 105⅛@105⅜. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 15⅞; May, 1865, 12⅛; August, 1865, 11⅞; September, 1865, 11⅛; October, 1865, 11.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, April 23.—There is no shipping demand for Flour, and the home consumers are purchasing only enough to supply their immediate wants. The receipts and stocks continue small, and prices remain without quotable change. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $9@10 for superfine, $10@11 for extras, $12·75@14·25 for Northwestern extra family, $13@15 for Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family, $16·50@17 for California, and $17@17 50 for St. Louis. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $8 25@8·50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is quiet, there being little or no demand, except for prime lots, which are in small supply and held firmly at full prices. Small sales of Pennsylvania red at $2·30@3·40, and California at $3·40. 3000 bushels Western Rye sold, to arrive, at $1·65. Corn is in good request, and 1c. ₱ bushel higher; sales of 6000 bushels yellow at $1·26@1·27 in store, from the cars, and afloat. Oats remain without change; sales at 73@75c.

The season for Cloverseed is about over, and the article is dull. Small sales at $8·50@9·50 ₱ 64 lbs. Timothy sells at $3·25@3·50, and Flaxseed at $3@3 25.

Whisky—The contraband article sells at $1·65@1·70 ₱ gallon.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST NEWS BY CABLES.

France Preparing for War.

Napoleon Purchasing Arms in the United States—Probability of a Conflict, &c.

PARIS, April 22.—It is reported on very good authority here that the Emperor Napoleon, in his preparations for war, is engaged in an endeavor to purchase arms in the United States. The chances are apparently in favor of war on the Luxembourg question. The neutral great powers have, it is said, proposed a compromise of the difficulty, but Prussia disapproves of it.

Peace Between France and Prussia Despaired of.

LONDON, April 22—Evening.—Peace between France and Prussia is now almost despaired of. The Prussians are quietly arming, and preparing for the expected shock of arms. The warlike aspect of things has caused considerable alarm on the London Stock Exchange, and the tendency of affairs is towards a financial panic.

Mr. Gladstone Censured.

Mr. Gladstone is much censured by the members of the Liberal party and of the Liberal cause for what they term his mismanagement of the Reform movement.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, April 22—Evening.—United States Five-twenties closed at 73⅝.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

A One Cent Damage Suit—Political and Police Matters, &c.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, April 23.—In the United States District Court this morning, Judge Giles presiding, the jury brought in a verdict of one cent damages against Major-General John E. Wool, at the suit of Thomas R. Rich, for false arrest and imprisonment. It is presumed that the suit of Alfred Evans, on a similar charge, will now be abandoned. There will be no appeal.

The Primary Ward meetings were held last night for Delegates to the City Convention to nominate a Judge and other officers for the new City Court. The majority seems favorable to William H. Purnell, for Judge.

The Police Commissioners have appointed John T. Farlow Marshal, and John F. Gray Deputy Marshal. They also appointed captains and lieutenants of the different districts, many of whom were under Colonel Kane on the 19th of April 1866. It looks as if a pretty clean sweep will be made of the present subordinate Union force, and Democrats and former Southern sympathizers put in their places.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—In the case of the application made on Saturday by Messrs. Mackay, Beatty & Clay, commission merchants, for the release of their stock, seized by a revenue officer for inspection, the Court granted a hearing, and the sureties being justified and bond being given, released the stock.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Ludlow.—Charles Hanna vs. Thomas McCracken. An action to recover for work and labor done. Verdict for plaintiff, $38.

Thomas C. Perkins vs. Manuel McShain. An action to recover for professional services. Jury out.

Samuel Jones vs. Manuel McShain. An action to recover for professional services as counsel. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—A considerable part of the morning was taken up in disposing of the numerous applications upon the part of the jurors for exemption from service, and more than half the morning was past before a case was begun.

The Commonwealth vs. J. Frederick Smith. The defendant was charged with the offense of having secreted goods with the intent to cheat and defraud his creditors. The defendant Smith kept a store in Market street, near Sixth, where he sold skates principally during the winter season. Mr. John Stirix, at whose instance this prosecution was brought, is by trade a skate manufacturer, doing business in Second street, near Market. He had supplied Mr. Smith with skates during the past season, and in January Mr. Smith was indebted to him for skates in a sum exceeding $600. On January 31 Mr. Stirix passed Smith's store during business hours, and found it closed. He went to Mr. Smith's dwelling, and there found him putting his household goods in order for moving. The store was empty, and the goods could not be found. No notice of his intention to close his place of business, or to move away, had been given to

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Gold Gambling in Wall Street.

From the Herald.

Gold fluctuated in price during the last week from 134 to 139¾, showing what the speculators call a feverish state of the market. The news from Europe, and not any domestic trouble, has been the cause, or rather the gold brokers and operators seized the opportunity afforded by the difficulties between Prussia and France regarding Luxembourg for creating an excitement, in order that they might gamble in gold. If even there should be war in Europe, that would be no good reason for any great change in the value of gold or stocks here. We should not be mixed up in such a war, and should pursue the even tenor of our way just the same. At first there might be a little disturbance in the stock and money markets, through some of our securities being sent home; but this would be slight and only temporary. In the end we should probably be benefited by a flood of emigration and money to this country. But there does not appear to be any ground now for fluctuations on the war idea. The latest news is more pacific. With regard to these ups and downs in stocks and gold, the truth is they are in the result of gambling, and are not produced by natural causes. Every event or circumstance, however trifling, is caught up and exaggerated for the purpose of sending up or down the market price, and very often the most barefaced bogus news is invented and circulated for the same purpose. People should not be disturbed, therefore, by these fluctuations in Wall street, and should not, unless they are in the ring, touch stocks or gold at such a time.

Governor Jenkins—The Fallacies of Opposition to Reconstruction.

From the Herald.

Governor Jenkins, of Georgia, has addressed to the people of that State from Washington an extra-gubernatorial manifesto, which we are glad to see is appreciated at its true value by the Georgians, who pronounce it trash. Odd notions of the relations of some great recent events dominate the Governor's reason. He remembers that Congress assures the world that the war was waged, not for the obliteration of States, but for the Union; and he says, "With these ideas in your minds, in April, 1865, you in good faith ceased resistance; laid down your arms, and made full submission." We may say in all candor that "ceased resistance" is a good phrase; but it is not an accurate description of the forced surrender of Lee and Johnston—that absolute destruction of the power to resist that laid the South prostrate at the conqueror's feet many months after it had defiantly refused to listen to all proposed terms; and yet Jenkins fancies the South has a right to claim those terms. There is a very ancient illustration exactly in point. The fisherman by the seaside piped all day, but the fish would not dance. Towards night he drew his nets, and as they came into shallow waters the fish hopped up and down at a very lively rate. "Aha," said the fisherman, "you will dance now, will you? But you will find it will be to quite another tune." So the South should naturally understand—and we believe does understand—that, having held out till the last grasp, it cannot honestly claim what would surely have been conceded if it had accepted terms and laid down its arms at a time when resistance was still possible.

Governor Jenkins advises his people to expect support from the judicial department, whose decrees cannot be overridden by Congress. Modern laws fortunately are not like those of the Medes and Persians. Ours especially are the expression of the popular purpose, and grow with our growth. It is the office of the Supreme Court to interpret the laws that the people have made, to decide in disputed cases what was the true intent of the law-making power—the people. But the appeal to the people is higher than that to the interpreter of their intentions; and if the Supreme Court shall decide that the laws already in existence must be construed as Jenkins claims, then Congress will merely make the case clearer by passing laws so distinctly expressing the popular will on reconstruction that misunderstanding will be impossible. Thus the course of Governor Jenkins is mere folly; and the South, in despising his teachings, shows a practical wisdom full of promise for the early re-establishment of law and order over the whole country.

The South in 1867.

From the Tribune.

The Senate having adjourned, Henry Wilson has resumed the canvass which he commenced at Petersburg, the last great citadel of the Rebellion, and will journey through the Southern States, speaking once or more in each State as opportunity may be presented. General Wilson was an earnest, avowed opponent of slavery long before the Republican party was formed, as he has since been one of that party's foremost champions. Born to poverty, he has preserved that inheritance unimpaired; inured from childhood to labor and frugality, his education is that of the common people, but is such as only New England and the communities sprung from her loins have hitherto proffered to the children of the poor.

In his history, his character, and his convictions, General Wilson fairly represents and embodies that great party which has raised four millions of our countrymen from brute chattelhood and law-guarded ignorance to the dignity of free manhood and the rights of American citizenship. His journey southward is designed to command the fundamental truths whereon the Republican party is based to the understandings of those who have hitherto heard of them only through the prejudiced misrepresentations of that party's enemies, and to the acceptance of all who would have true and lasting concord between the North and the South, based on universal justice and impartial freedom.

They do grievously misapprehend us who imagine that "the radicals" would array the blacks of the South against the whites. Right is of no particular color; and genuine aristocracy makes no more account of a man's hue than of his stature. Most men would rather be six feet high than five feet; yet those of the lesser stature, though in a certain sense unequal to their taller neighbors, have equal rights in the law's eye, and are equally entitled to vote, to sit on juries, and to hold office if duly elected. If any class or race are generally unqualified to fulfil certain public trusts, let others be preferred because of their superior qualifications, which affords a good reason for the preference—not of their lineage, which affords no reason at all.

The Republican party is to be organized in the South because it is eminently needed there. Its principles, fairly expounded and heartily accepted, will banish feuds and insure general harmony. We have already joyful premonitions of "the good time coming" in "conservative" meetings to prepare for State organization, wherein whites and blacks are mingled as officers and speakers, and special efforts are made to win the suffrages of negroes. If any regard these meetings with disfavor because they are calculated to win votes away from our tickets, we do not. Since our principles triumph, what matter if our party suffers? There are many blacks who are in kindly relations with their old masters, who still employ them, on whose estates they live, and whom they have ever regarded with admiring pride and affection. These will probably vote with those old masters, provided they feel sure that this does not involve voting against themselves and their children. We look, therefore, for a considerable negro vote for the conservative tickets, mainly in the more secluded rural districts, where the Republicans are known only through the inculpations of their adversaries. Still, the law of gravitation everywhere vindicates itself—as truly in the ascent of a balloon as in the fall of a stone—and our adversaries can only secure black votes by a very close approximation (in profession, at least) to our principles. Our loss of a few seats in Congress and other offices will thus be bounteously compensated.

Wendell Phillips lectures this evening in Brooklyn on National affairs. It is his custom to speak disparagingly of Henry Wilson—to characterize him as a trimmer, and even as unfaithful to the cause of impartial freedom. We would not retort these imputations. Mr. Phillips has won wide and enduring renown by his life-long and unselfish devotion to the cause of the slave. To assert that he has often erred in his manner of commending the cause, is only to say that he is human. Had it pleased God to make him more charitable and considerate, enabling him to see that those who differed from him were not necessarily cowards nor villains, he might have done the good cause better service; but then it is high praise to say that he has done what he could. Knowing Henry Wilson intimately, we are sure that his devotion to human liberty has been as thorough as that of his defamer; while we judge that it has been decidedly more practical, and thus more efficient.

There are beings mean enough to insist that Mr. Phillips has been well paid for his anti-slavery lectures, just as there are those who will say that General Wilson has achieved and retained desirable positions by his anti-slavery politics. We despise these diverse detractors with equal heartiness. Mr. Phillips need not have been an Abolitionist in order to attract large and paying audiences; and General Wilson renounced the party which steadily ruled Massachusetts, and seemed likely to rule her forever, in order that he might more effectively uphold the equal rights of man. Let each have his meed of honor; for each has deserved it.

Cannot Mr. Phillips be persuaded to traverse the South and address her people? He would, of course, have large audiences, with rare opportunities for doing good. Though he has never yet supported a Republican candidate for President, and has rarely spoken of any act of the party otherwise than in disparagement or deprecation, he would be heard with interest by the Southern Republicans, and might give them timely counsel. We believe he might learn something useful during a few weeks of free conference with the Southern people of all classes—that he would return more considerate, therefore more influential, than he went. May he not be induced to make the experiment?

The Senate—Close of the Extraordinary Session.

From the Times.

There was a good deal of work done at the extraordinary session of the Senate, which came to a close on Saturday night. The greater part of the three weeks of its existence was taking up in manœuvres on the great office-holding question; but even that matter was dealt with in a more satisfactory manner than appeared possible at one time. The more practical Senators, having seen that irreparable damage result to the public service from an indiscriminate refusal to confirm the nominees of the President, wisely concluded to confirm as far as possible, instead of rejecting as far as possible. It is true that there were not a few exceptions to this course, and some of them very discreditable to the Senate; but, nevertheless, it may be said, particularly during the last week, to have formed the Senate's rule of action. A few days before the adjournment, Senator Fessenden informed us that the Senate had confirmed *eighty-five* per cent. of the President's nominees; and although the confirmed parties were not in every instance the first choice of President Johnson, yet it may be surmised that in all cases they were tolerably satisfactory to him. It was certainly quite as natural that the President should decline to make appointments of men who were bitterly hostile to himself and his administration, as that the Senate should decline to confirm men who had been prominent in denunciations of Congress. And it seems to be a reasonable, even if it be not an altogether accurate, inference from the position of both parties, that the offices would fall into the hands of persons whose partisanship was of the less violent order, and that thus the public service would be benefited. This remark, doubtless, requires modification, by the consideration that a system of compromise, as regards individual appointments, was established between Senators and the Executive. It is so gratifying, however, that, through all difficulties and antagonisms, the practical work was finally done, and many most excellent appointments made and confirmed, that we do not feel inclined to be unnecessarily critical as to the minor details of the business. The sweeping charges of bargaining and corruption made by the organ of Wendell Phillips are not worthy of a passing thought.

Besides its struggles in the work of appointments, the Senate did a most excellent thing at this extra session in confirming the Seward treaty for the cession of Russian America. It was the first business which the President laid before it three weeks ago; and though at first a large majority of members were opposed to the ratification of the treaty, it only required a week's consideration to secure all but unanimous assent. This action alone gives importance and significance to the session; and the fact is already discerned that it has bearings which promise to be widely and deeply felt in times to come.

There were no less than three propositions from as many Senators during the brief session in favor of the mediation of our Government between the belligerents in Mexico. When it is noticed that these came from such men as Senator Johnson, of Maryland, Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, and Senator Henderson, of Missouri, it seems remarkable that none of them received favorable consideration. We regard the circumstance as a most unfortunate one for Mexican interests, and not at all favorable to our own interests. We feel confident, however, that if not now, then before long, our Government will be compelled to take notice of Mexican affairs, and institute a vigorous policy in regard to that country. We take a totally different view of the proposition that was made by a Senator at the closing hour of the session, in favor of our Government mediating between France and Prussia in the matter of Luxembourg. It is just as well that this idea was introduced to the Senate at the moment of dissolution.

On the whole, it must be said of the Senate and its labors at this session, that in ceasing to assault and thwart the Executive—that in co-operating with him in carrying on the public service—that in confirming the Russian treaty, and working in general for the public interest, there have been ends subserved of no little importance to the American people.

A Final Fling from the Free Traders.

We transfer to the columns of The Evening Telegraph the following timely and excellent article upon the proposed Republican campaign in the South from the *Iron Age*, and heartily endorse every word of it:—

Our readers are aware that a Committee of Republican members of Congress is at present in session at Washington making arrangements for the political organization of the States lately in rebellion, and the distribution among the Southern people of documents designed to give sound and correct information on the great questions of public policy which are now of special interest to them. Among the documents solicited by this committee for extensive circulation in this way, were the speech delivered by Judge Kelley in the House of Representatives on the national policy, and the argument delivered in the Senate, by Hon. Senator Cattell, in favor of the Tariff bill of last session. We printed considerable extracts from both these speeches in the *Iron Age*, and drew attention to them, as exhibiting in a remarkable degree the characteristics at once of profound statesmanship and practical good sense, admirably suited to the exigencies of the times, and, rising above class and party considerations, expounding eloquently and lucidly the great principles which lie at the foundation of national greatness and national prosperity.

No documents more wisely suited to the industrial condition of the South—disorganized and impoverished as it is—could possibly have been issued by the Congressional committee; nor could they have expended the funds confided to their care with greater judgment or advantage than in giving them circulation; but we find by the *Evening Post* of Monday last that their doing so has excited the wrath of that small section of loyal Americans represented by the *Evening Post*, which maintains its connection with the Republican party, and yet, with utter inconsistency, advocates the doctrines of British free trade.

In the article to which we refer the *Post* delivers itself as follows:—

A friend, a radical Republican, has sent us two of these documents, which he tells us are now sent by the Republican Committee at Washington broadcast over the Southern States as Republican documents. One of them is a speech of William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, in favor of a "protective tariff;" the other is a speech of a Philadelphia merchant, Senator Cattell, of New Jersey, also in favor of a protective tariff. This trash, in favor of a measure which the enormous Republican majority in the last Congress deliberately, and in spite of the most strenuous efforts of its friends, put under the table, is now secretly circulated as Republican sentiment and policy, by the Republican Document Committee, with money subscribed by Republicans. A more outrageous swindle has not come to our attention for a long time. * * *

The circulation of these speeches by the Republican committee is an assertion that a protective tariff is a part of the policy of the Republican party. Of course, such an assertion is a falsehood. The protectionist policy has never been approved or put into a platform by any national Republican convention. It has not the approval of one-half or even one-quarter of the Republican rank and file.

It would be difficult, even for the *Post*, to compress into the same space an equal amount of falsehoods—deliberate and palpable falsehoods, we are constrained to think.

The first and most conspicuous is the statement that "the Protectionist policy has never been approved or put into a platform by any National Republican Convention." The *Post* knows very well that the Chicago Republican platform of 1860, on which Abraham Lincoln was first nominated to the Presidency, contained the following resolution, written, we believe, by the pen of the first and greatest of the advocates of American industry:—

That, while providing revenue for the support of the general Government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country; and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the workingmen liberal wages, to agriculture remunerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor, and enterprises, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

And although the principle of Government "encouragement" to domestic production is here distinctly declared in a way that never was doubted nor misunderstood, yet the *Post* shamelessly declares that it was never approved by any National Convention!

As false is the allegation that "the last Congress deliberately, and in spite of the most strenuous efforts of its friends, "put under the table" the Tariff bill. It is quite true that the *finesse* of a few members of the late Congress (probably including the "radical Republican" referred to by the *Post* as its informant), did succeed in baffling the great majority of that body, and so delaying the measure as to necessitate its eventual postponement until the next session; but that the *Evening Post*, with the fact before its eyes that both Houses of Congress did, by more than two-thirds majorities, pass bills, each largely increasing the tariff duties upon imports, should gravely assert that it was "put under the table" by an "enormous Republican majority" does evidence such a capacity for unblushing falsehood as, we confess, surprises us. No allegation more palpably untrue could be made. It is a matter of taste with the *Evening Post* to call, if it pleases, the polished eloquence and sound philosophy of the gifted Representative from Philadelphia—or the solid facts and practical arguments of the able Senator from New Jersey—"*trash*," but that paper knows that the late elections demonstrated the fact that the great bulk of the Republican party of the United States believe and uphold the principles which these gentlemen in the speeches referred to teach. And our contemporary is aware that to-day, in advocating the opposite policy, he takes his place with Rebels, and secessionists, and disloyalists, whose aim it is to produce national repudiation as the necessary step to national destruction.

—It is said to be doubtful, after all, whether Victor Hugo's dramas are to be played in France, the author, with his customary suavity, refusing to allow them to be performed, except with the understanding that they are to be acted as printed, in every respect—*verbatim et literatim*.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1867.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Library on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., in order that the Board of Managers may submit a report of their action in the purchase of a new building, and for other purposes.
JOHN C. GRANGER,
4 15 14t Recording Secretary pro tem.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1867.
In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars ($1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders.
By order of the Board of Directors.
3 15 7w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY (pursuant to adjournment had at their annual meeting) will meet at Concert Hall, No. 1219 CHESTNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and notice is hereby given that at said meeting the Act of Assembly, approved March 22d, 1867, entitled "An Act to repeal an act entitled 'A further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company' authorizing an increase of capital stock and to borrow money," approved the twenty-first day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; and also to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by this act to increase its capital stock, to issue bonds and secure the same by mortgage," approved the twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1867; a proposed increase thereunder of the capital stock of this Company by $30,000 shares, and the issue of the same from time to time by the Board of Directors, and the proposed exercise by the said Board of Directors of the powers granted by the said act of issuing bonds and securing the same by mortgages for the purposes in the said act mentioned and within the limits therein prescribed, will be submitted to the Stockholders for their action in the premises.
By order of the Board of Directors.
EDMUND SMITH,
4 6 tf Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, OFFICE, No. 101 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 19, 1867.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 22d inst., for the following described Connecticut Stone, viz:—Tramway and Crossing Stone, to be not less than four feet long, sixteen inches wide and six inches thick. Curb Stone, to be not less than four feet long, ten inches wide and six inches thick. All of the above described stone must be dressed on the edges and end, with a good smooth surface; and the said stone will be required to be delivered in such quantities and at such places as the Department may direct for the year 1867.
All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25th, 1860. If the Lowest Bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.
W. W. SMEDLEY,
4 20 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 9, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared on account of the Dividends due the Preferred Stockholders, THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the par value thereof, payable on and after the 25th.
The Transfer Books for the Preferred Stock will be closed on the 20th, and remain so until the 25th.
4 10 tuths1m M. P. HUTCHINSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TIOGA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 16 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, April 2, 1867.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the TIOGA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY for election of President Directors, Secretary, and Treasurer, will be held at No. 16 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on TUESDAY, the Seventh day of May, 1867, at 12 M.
4 11 th s tu 10t GEO. H. COLKET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1867.
The stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, north side of CHESNUT Street, above FIFTH, on TUESDAY MORNING, the 7th day of May next, at half-past 10 o'clock, after which an Election will be held at the same place for Officers of the Company for the ensuing year. The Election to close at 1 P. M. of the same day.
4 20 14t JAMES S. COX, President.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—AT A Meeting of the Directors of the Cambria Iron Company, held on April 19, 1867,
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT.,
free of State tax, on the Capital Stock thereof, was declared, payable at the Office of the Company, No. 400 CHESNUT STREET,
on and after the 1st of May proximo, to Stockholders of record at the close of this day, or their legal representatives.
JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, April 19, 1867. 4 20 stuths5*

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY the 23d of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, to accept or reject an amendment to the Charter approved February 21, 1867.
By order of the Board.
3 19 31t* JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 27, 1867.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Bordentown, on SATURDAY, the 27th of April, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
3 29 Secretary C. and A. R. and T. Co.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUtioned against trusting any body on my account from this date, without my written order.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
4 22 3t Master of brig Iza.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1123 BROADWAY, N. Y.
3 5 tuths 1M1 SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
FIRE-PROOF SAFES
MARVIN'S PATENT
ARE THE BEST.
ALWAYS FIRE-PROOF. ALWAYS DRY.
MOBILE TEST.
FEBRUARY 13, 1867.
"Our Marvin's Patent Safe, a No. 9, double-door stood the severest test in the large fire of Saturday night. It fell from the second floor, and was exposed to an INTENSE HEAT, FANNED BY A STIFF NORTH WIND. The exterior iron frame-work melted in several places, yet the inside is not touched. We were pleased on opening it to find every thing ALL RIGHT. We have every confidence in the Fire-Proof Safes made by Marvin & Co.
"WHITFIELD & BILLING."
EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
MARVIN & CO.
No. 721 CHESTNUT St., (Masonic Hall,)
And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.
House Safes, for Plate and Jewelry
Bankers' Steel Chests.
Second-hand Safes of all makers.
Safes exchanged on liberal terms. [2 23 stuth2m
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

NEW ATTRACTIONS
FOR THE LADIES.
MAD'LLE. KEOGH
No. 904 WALNUT St.,
Begs leave respectfully to apprise her patrons and friends, that in consequence of her
Constantly Increasing Business,
She has again been compelled to purchase additional adjoining properties with the view of rendering her
ELEGANT MILLINERY EMPORIUM
STILL MORE
ATTRACTIVE AND COMMODIOUS,
To this end, and
AT GREAT COST,
She has entirely
REBUILT, REMODELLED, AND REFITTED HER FASHIONABLE AND SPACIOUS ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 904 WALNUT STREET,
In every part.
A SUPERB AND ATTRACTIVE SHOW-ROOM
OF
MAMMOTH DIMENSIONS,
And altogether
UNEQUALLED BY ANY IN THE CITY.
Has been fitted up in a style
REGARDLESS OF COST,
To ensure
THE COMFORT OF CUSTOMERS,
And enable her to display advantageously
THE RECHERCHE STYLES OF GOODS
Which she begs to state, will this season
SURPASS ALL FORMER EFFORTS.
She having added such
PECULIAR FACILITIES
To those already possessed, as to enable her to personally select only
SUCH CHARMING STYLES OF BONNETS, HATS, ETC.,
As she feels satisfied will insure the gratification of all who have so generously heretofore confided to her
ACKNOWLEDGED JUDGMENT
AND
GENERALLY ACCEPTED GOOD TASTE.
THE SPRING STYLES
ARE
RICH, RARE, AND RECHERCHE,
Comprising all the choicest and most acceptable features of
THE BEST PARISIAN AND ENGLISH MODES.
ANOTHER NEW AND USEFUL FEATURE
of the establishment will be the addition of a
MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
Especially set apart for the sale of
SILKS, COLLARS, JET JEWELRY,
GLOVES, VEILS, SCARFS,
HANDK'FS, CREPES, ETC. ETC. ETC.
This Deparment will be under the especial superintendence and direction of
MR. H. MYERS,
(Late of the New Mourning Store, No. 920 Chesnut street), whose long experience in this branch of business, enables him to guarantee to all who visit
MLLE. KEOGH'S EMPORIUM,
Mourning Goods of the richest quality, at
MORE MODERATE RATES
than they can be had elsewhere in the city.
THE MOURNING DEPOT,
heretofore a feature of great and gratifying success with Mlle. Keogh, will also this season be
GREATLY ENLARGED AND UNSURPASSED
by any similar establishment in the Union,
ALL THE LATEST STYLES
will be received and offered on the arrival of
EVERY STEAMER,
MLLE. KEOGH,
4 11 thstu 3m No. 904 WALNUT Street.

107 EIGHTH STREET 107
RIBBON STORE,
FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH STREET.
JULIUS SICHEL
Has just opened a fine assortment of MILLINERY GOODS for the ensuing Season, consisting of STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, the latest shapes and styles.
RIBBONS in all colors, widths, and qualities; the best assortment in the city.
Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Crapes, all qualities and shades.
French Flowers, a superb assortment in the latest novelties.
Velvet Ribbons, black and colored, in all widths and qualities.
The best French and New York Bonnet Frames always on hand.
Bonnet Ornaments, Bugle Fringes, the handsomest styles; in fact, every article used in making or trimming a bonnet or hat.
The above goods are all selected with the best care, and will be sold at the lowest market rates to suit the times.
JULIUS SICHEL,
NO. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, 2D
FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH.
P. S. No trouble to show goods. 4 2 1m

AMBER, PEARL.
CRYSTAL AND JET TRIMMINGS,
ZEPHYR WORSTED, SOLD FULL WEIGHT, AT
RAPSON'S
4 9 1m5p] TRIMMINGS AND ZEPHYR STORE,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND CHERRY.

No. 726 CHESNUT STREET.
We open to-day a full and splendidly assorted stock of
FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET FRAMES
STRAW HATS,
STRAW BONNETS,
BONNET RIBBONS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
SILKS,
VELVETS,
LACES, ETC. ETC.
PARIS FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTS.
All of the latest and most approved styles, and at the lowest prices.
Please give us a call.
Country orders promptly and accurately attended to.
WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
3 29 1m No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

MOURNING MILLINERY.
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 328 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY,
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18]

FOSTER'S RESTAURANT
NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK, PHILADELPHIA
Oysters and Meals at all Hours. 4 5 1m

DRY GOODS.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229
NORTH NINTH STREET.
ABOVE RACE,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED—
Double-width Cloth for Sacques, $2.
Meltons for Boys' Wear and Sacques, 68 cents.
25 pieces White Piques, fine quality, 50 cents.
Job Lot Corded Piques, 62½ cents.
Double-width All wool Delaines, 68 cents.
Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62½, etc. etc.
Sun Umbrellas from auction, $1.75 and $1.75.
Fine Grey Linens from auction, 37½ and 50 cents.
Black and White Balmorals, $1.25.
Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 50 cents, bargain.
Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs. 25 cents, bargain.
Misses' Linen Hdkfs., 10 cents.
Misses' Buff Gloves, 30 cents, cheap.
Ladies' and Misses' Spring Gloves, great variety.
Hosiery greatly reduced prices.
Regular-made Bleached Hose, 40 cents.
10-4 Sheeting Muslins, 50 cents.
5-4 Pillow-case Muslins, 25 cents.
Best makes Bleached and Brown Muslins, Williamsville, Wamsutta, Bay Mills, etc. etc.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.
All wool Flannel, 50 cents, fine quality.
Yard wide Domet, 37½ cents, bargain.
3000 Linen Fans, below auction prices.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 50, 87½, 45, 50, 56, 62, and 75c.
Three ply Linen Cuffs, 1 cents
Soft finish Jaconets, 25, 31, 37½, and 50 cents.
Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
Victoria Lawns, 31, 37½, 45, 50, and 60 cents.
Large Plaid Nainsooks, 50, 56, 60, and 65 cents.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½ cents, etc.
Undressed Cambrics, Swiss Mulin, Shirred Muslins, etc. etc.
FARIES & WARNER,
229] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

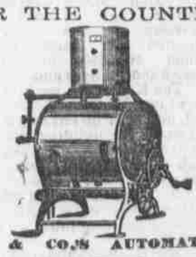
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGE LOT OF
Ladies' Buff, White, and Colored Gloves.
Ladies' English Silk Gloves.
Children's Buff, White, and Colored Gloves.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, real kid, $1.25 per pair.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery
Jaconet Edgings and Insertings.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Children's Linen Hdkfs, 7, 8, 10, and 12½ cents.
Ladies' and Children's Hoop Skirts.
WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!
Nainsook Muslins, fine quality, 25, 31, 37½, 45 and 50 cents.
Nainsook, Stripe and Plaid Muslins, very cheap.
White Piques, 56, 55, 60, 65, 75, 80, and $1 a yard.
White Swiss Muslins and Victoria Lawns.
Scotch finish Cambrics and Jaconets.
Honeycomb and Marseilles Quilts.
LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!
Just opened 200 dozen Linen Towels.
Linen Huckaback Towels, 14, 18½, and 25 cents.
Large size Huckaback Towels, 28 and 35 cents.
Apron Bird-Eye, 28, 31, 37½, 40, 50, 56, 62, up to 87½c.
Nursery Diapers, very cheap.
Table Linens, 37½, 50, 65, 68, 75, 90, $1, 1.12½, $1.25, up to $2 per yard.
Napkins and Doylies.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Fine French Percales, 50 cents per yard.
Colored Alpacas and Mohairs.
Melange Poplins, 40, 50, and 75 cents per yard.
All-Wool Delaines, choice shades.
Black Silks, very cheap.
Plaid Silk Poplins.
Black all-wool Delaines, very cheap.
Black Alpacas, 33, 40, 50, 62½, 70, 75, 85, 90, and $1 per yard.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.
N. B.—Just opened, 5000 Linen Fans, at less than importers' prices. 10 22

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
Have opened, at their NEW STORE,
N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.,
Of Superior Quality, at LOW PRICES.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.
V. E. ARCHAMBAULT.
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—
Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1.25, $1.37, and $1.50. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1.75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 35c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 60c. Window Shades, $1 to $3. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1.50. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines, 20c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.
CHEAP STORE, [2 19 6m
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 816 ARCH STREET.
Novelties Opening Daily.
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Point Applique Laces.
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2.50.
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap. 4 6 1m

PARIS.—AU PAGE, No. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, Bottom of the Court Yard, on the left first door.
SPECIALTY FOR SILKS, MANTLES,
2 20t RAUTES NOUVEAUTES

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES
FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS CHURCHES, ETC.,
FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.
This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.
The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE
NO. 103 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Where the machines can be seen in operation.
FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O
Send for a Pamphlet. 2 23stuth3m

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, and every description of Traveling Goods.
TRUNKS and BAGS Repaired.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

HOSPITAL ITEMS.—The following named persons were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday:—

John Dunyan had one of his legs fractured during a scuffle with Policeman Creighton, of the Eleventh District, at Richmond and William streets, on Sunday night.

Cornelius Brieson, aged thirteen years, living at Water and Spruce streets, fell and cut his head very badly.

Daniel McLaughlin, aged forty-two years, residing at the Bull's Head Hotel Market street, below Eleventh, had one of his wrists badly sprained by a fall.

Mary Ann Agin, aged fifteen years, living in Walnut street, above Sixth, was badly scalded about her feet and limbs by the upsetting of a kettle of boiling water.

John Maguire, aged ten years, had one of his hands badly crushed by a hoisting machine, at Laurel street wharf, yesterday afternoon. He was taken to his home, in Pleasant court, Delaware avenue, below Laurel street.

IMPROVEMENT OF BROAD STREET.—A meeting of property owners on Broad street, between Willow street and Columbia avenue, was held last evening, in the hall of the Mechanic Engine Company, Brown street, above Broad, President, A. R. Little, in the chair.

Mr. Howard offered a resolution to the effect that twenty-seven feet in the centre of the street be paved with the Nicholson pavement at the expense of the property owners, and remaining space from curb to curb to be paved with the Belgian pavement.

After considerable debate, an amendment was offered and adopted that the entire width of the street should be paved with the Nicholson pavement. Adjourned.

ACCIDENT AND DEATH.—A day or two ago a party of young men of Bordentown went up the Crosswicks creek in a boat, for the purpose of target practice. As they were getting out, one of the party, a son of Mr. Kinch, Mayor of Bordentown, took hold of his gun by the muzzle and attempted to draw it towards him, when the hammer caught something in the boat and discharged it. The ball passed through the lungs of the young man, and made its exit near the spine. He died in a very short time after the occurrence. The accident was a sad and melancholy one, and threw a deep shade of gloom over the entire community, as he was widely known and universally esteemed.

CITY PROPERTY SALE.—The Councils of Philadelphia have directed the following property belonging to the city to be sold at auction:—Lot No. 431 Race street, 16½ by 80 feet; dwelling house, Richmond court, near Fifth street, and lot 9 feet 8 inches by 19⅜ feet; three other dwellings adjoining, in same court; two and a half-story brick building, Front street, near Noble, and lot 21½ by 62 feet; lot southeast corner of South and Carbon streets, 10 by 20 feet; two and a half story brick dwelling, Front street, near Noble, lot 21 by 62 feet.

CORONER'S INQUESTS—A SAD CALAMITY.—Ann Farrel, an inmate of the Almshouse, died suddenly yesterday. An inquest will be held to-day.

Yesterday morning about 11 o'clock five boys, named Connor, Gouldey, King, Hamilton, and Lawrence, went out on the Schuylkill in a batteau; when opposite Columbia bridge the boat capsized, throwing the occupants into the water. William Hamilton, aged 18, and John Lawrence, aged 15 years, were drowned; the other youths were rescued. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

TAKE NOTICE that the ordinance prohibiting the washing of pavements between the hours of 7 A. M. and 7 P. M. from the first of May to the first of October will be rigidly enforced. Also, the ordinance which directs that all horses, cows, sheep, hogs, goats, etc., found going at large in any of the highways of the city, squares, etc., shall be taken up and disposed of as provided for by law.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the thunder shower yesterday afternoon, the dwelling and bakery of John Metzger, at the northwest corner of Twenty-first and Montrose streets, in the southwestern part of the city, was struck by lightning. The upper part of the gable wall was somewhat shattered. None of the inmates were injured.

CAMDEN ITEMS.

THE COLORED PEOPLE OF NEW JERSEY AWAKE—LARGE MEETING OF THE BLACKS DEMANDING THE RIGHT TO VOTE.—Upon very short notice a large meeting of the colored people was held at the Mission School House, Camden county, last night, presided over by Charles Height, Esq., with Captain Owens as Vice-President. After a brief speech from the President, who thought that immediately the colored men should organize and request Governor Ward to use his influence in favor of striking out the word "white" from the Constitution of New Jersey, Hon. James M. Scovel made a telling speech of an hour, in which he reviewed the political situation. He said the earnest men of the country would not be laughed out of this movement. The cause would go on. Ridicule was a powerful weapon on the side of truth. Against truth it was weaker than a pigmy's straw. Mr. Scovel demanded for the blacks that the pledges made by the friends of the Union during the war should be kept to those who had shed their blood for us. He detailed a very interesting conversation with General Grant last week, who believed that South Carolina would force negro suffrage upon Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned with hearty cheers for General Grant and James M. Scovel:—

Resolved, That we hail with delight the recent action of Congress in giving to the Rebel States equal suffrage in the Military Reconstruction bill; and that our especial thanks are due to Hon. Thaddeus Stevens and Hon. Charles Sumner, who resisted every effort which was made to reconstruct the South without doing justice to the black citizens of the Republic.

Resolved, That while we thank the Hon. A. G. Cattell and Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, the Senators of New Jersey, for their aid in passing the Reconstruction bill, containing for the first time in the history of our country that sacred principle, "The liberty of all made possible for all, because guarded by power," we respectfully request our Senators, Messrs. Cattell and Frelinghuysen, while we thank them for their past exertions, to extend a system of free schools to the South, to the end that all classes may be educated so as to use the ballot against demagogues, and in the interest of the whole country.

Resolved, That while we have expected nothing from the late Democratic party in the past, and ask no favors of that organization in the future, we do demand of the Republican Union party of the North that they will make good to all citizens of the republic, regardless of the accident of color, the everlasting truths of our immortal Declaration of Independence, which solemnly declares that God created all men equal—a principle in vindication which thousands of our race shed their blood, and gave their lives at Port Hudson, at Fort Wagner, and in front of Richmond, where they were welcomed by traitors and Rebels with bloody hands to patriots' graves.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, no State Government is republican in form which disgraces itself and the spirit of republican government by retaining the word "white" in its Constitution; that we regard it as a tyrannous exercise of power to tax a citizen and refuse him the right to vote; that we believe, under the Civil Rights bill, that we are already citizens, and we respectfully urge it upon the Representatives elected to the last Legislature of New Jersey, and the candidates for office in every Legislative District in this State that it is their duty to extend the privileges of citizenship to every man who assists in bearing the burdens of government at home or on the field of battle.

SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—The semi-annual meeting of the Camden County Sabbath School Association will be held on Wednesday, April 24, 1867, in the M. E. Church at Gloucester City, commencing at 10:30 A. M. The Sabbath Schools connected with all the Evangelical Churches in the county have been requested to send delegates to attend the Convention, and hopes are entertained that there will be a full attendance. The object of this meeting is to promote the interests of the Sabbath School cause throughout the county, and to bring together in social Christian conference all the friends of the cause. Ministers, superintendents, teachers, and all other persons interested are cordially invited to be present. The session will continue throughout the day and evening.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRES.—At the Chestnut, Mr. Murdoch plays *Hamlet*. To-morrow evening, *The Elder Brother* will be produced.

At the Walnut, Miss Effie Germon takes a benefit, and offers a very attractive bill. To-morrow, benefit of the accomplished Mrs. Charles Walcot, Jr. On Friday evening, the "Gentlemen in front of the house" have a benefit, and they should not be forgotten because they are nameless here.

At the Arch Lady Emily Don created quite a *furore* last night, and offers a splendid entertainment this evening.

At the American the usual variety performance will be given.

THE MONSTER CONCERT.—A grand monster concert, in aid of the Southern Famine Relief Fund, will be given at the Academy of Music, on Saturday evening next, by the German singing societies of Philadelphia, at which the orchestra will consist of two hundred performers, and the chorus of five hundred. The programme, which will be found in our advertising columns, is an unusually interesting one.

THE BROAD STREET CADETS will give, on Thursday next, their fourth annual exhibition at the Academy of Music. The programme consists of singing, gymnastic and military exercises, and also the performance of a theatrical piece. It will be well worth a visit.

LAST OF THE MASQUERADES.—The Grand Shakespearian Carnival and Bal Masque takes places at Concert Hall, on the 30th instant—next Tuesday night. Tickets for this *fete dansante et degnise* may be obtained at the Chestnut Street or Walnut Street Theatres, and at the Academy of Music.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY, at the Eleventh Street Opera House, continue to draw good houses. They this week present the Peak Bell Ringers, the Base Ball Match, and The House That Jack Built. This evening Lewis Simmons, Esq., will have a benefit.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....5·10 MOON RISES....11·02
SUN SETS....6·48 HIGH WATER....4·31

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON, WASH. BUTCHER, JOHN SPARHAWK, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	April 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	April 6
W. Metropolis	Havre	New York	April 6
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	April 7
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	April 9
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	April 10
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	April 11
Melita	Liverpool	Philada	April 13
Delaware	Liverpool	Philada	April 24

FOR EUROPE.

Propontis	Philada	Liverpool	April 22
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	April 24
Edinburgh	New York	Liverpool	April 24
Celtic	New York	London	April 27
Mississippi	New York	Havre	April 29
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 17

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Eagle	New York	Havana	April 23
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	April 27
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	April 27
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	April 27
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Achille, Farrari, Leghorn, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig R. Hinckley, Foster, Salem, Merchant & Co.
Schr Crown Point, Severs, Newburyport, Curtis & Knight.
Schr Annie M. Edwards, Hinson, Richmond, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Fannie, Fenton, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Str Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Carr, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, 46 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Hunter, Rogers, 30 hours from Providence, with mdse. to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Br. barque W. A. Farnsworth, Williams, 46 days from Liverpool, with salt to W. Bumm & Son.
Brig Blue Wave, Carroll, 10 days from Sombrero, with guano to Moro Phillips.
Brig Fidelia, Stone, 18 days from Trinidad, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr J. M. Flanagan, Shaw, 12 days from Calbarien, with molasses to John Mason & Co.
Schr Belle Creole, Sylvester, from Belfast, Me., with potatoes to captain.
Schr W. Boardman, Billard, from New York, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Bloomfield, Odey, 4 days from Choptank River, with railroad iron to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr W. Henry, Corkin, 4 days from Federalsburg, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr James Anderson, Tunnell, 2 days from Indian River, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Emma Jane, Townsend, 2 days from Indian River, with corn to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr W. Townsend, Mason, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to James Barratt.
Schr S. P. Chase, Stedham, 1 day from Leipsic, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Young America, Mitchell, 1 day from Port Deposit, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Ettie Hall, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Chester, Warren, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Lookout, Alexander, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Clyde, Duncan, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Brig Nellie Mowe, Leaman, from Palermo.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Brig Porto Plata, Meyer, hence, via Montevideo, at Buenos Ayres 2d ult.
Brigs Gen. Banks, Ketchum, and Alex. Milliken, Knight, hence, at Boston 20th inst.
Schr Henry May, Franklin, hence, at Providence 20th inst.
Schr Elizabeth Ann, Decoste, hence, was discharging at Manzanilla 2d inst.
Schr J. F. Carver, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 18th inst.
Schr B. Baker, White, for Philadelphia, cleared at Georgetown, S. C., 16th inst.
Schr Alliance, Norton, hence, at Richmond 19th inst.
Schr American Eagle, McFarland, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 15th inst.
Schr Hattie E. Sampson, Blake, hence, at Portland 20th inst.
Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 19th inst.
Schr J. T. Price, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 20th inst.
Schr Cerro Gordo, Hodgdon, hence, at Newburyport 19th inst.
Schr Elizabeth, Homer, hence, at Norfolk 19th inst.
Schr Clyde, Gage, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 19th inst.
Schr M. R. Somers, Somers, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 21st inst.
Schrs M. R. Carlisle, and H. W. Benedict, hence, at Providence 19th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A first-class iron nun buoy, with red and black horizontal stripes, has been placed in five fathoms water, near the sunken wreck of the United States steamer Housatonic, off Charleston, S. C., which can be passed on either side within 150 yards.

Fort Moultrie bearing NW. by W. ¼ W., distant four and one-half miles.

Fort Sumter bearing W. by N. ¼ N., distant five miles.

Charleston Bar Lightship bearing S.SW., distant three miles.

The above bearings are magnetic, and the distances are in nautical miles.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

A. K. HUGHES,
Lighthouse Inspector, Sixth District.
Charleston, S. C., April 15, 1867.

A screw-pile lighthouse, showing a fixed light of the fourth order, Fresnel lens, has been erected on the southwest point of Royal Shoal, Pamlico Sound, N. C., in place of the lightvessel formerly occupying that station.

The light will be exhibited on and after the evening of April 30, 1867.

The iron work of the foundation is painted red, and the superstructure is painted white, and stands in seven and one-half feet of water, mean tide, distant one-third of a mile north from buoy marking former position of lightvessel.

The light should be seen at a distance of eight miles in clear weather, the focal plane being at an elevation of thirty-five feet.

By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., April 16, 1867.

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.
3 12 6m

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS OR PAIN DESTROYER,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS	SORE EYES,
SORENESS,	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH,
EARACHE,	
NEURALGIA,	
RHEUMATISM	CORNS,
LUMBAGO,	ULCERS,
PILES,	OLD SORES,

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail....$1·00
Quarts in bottle....$1·75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

IMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions....$10·00
Smaller Family and Traveling cases, with 20 to 28 vials....$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases....$2 to $5
These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.
For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITTLE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 4 27 tuthsn]

WANTS.

$25.—THE GENUINE BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE.—Wanted—Agents, $150 per month and all expenses paid, to sell the Genuine Bartlett Sewing Machine. This Machine will do all the work that can be done on any high-priced Machine, and is fully patented, licensed, and warranted for five years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. For circulars and terms address H. HALL & CO., No. 724 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa. $25.
4 6 1m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL AND Fixtures of the old-established Hotel, Restaurant, and Dining Saloons, situate at the southwest corner of CARTER Street and EXCHANGE Place lately of Frederick Lakemeyer, deceased, and favorably known as "Lakemeyer's" to all branches of the business community. For terms, apply on the premises, to MARY LAKEMEYER, Administratrix.
3 29 tf

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 559 North TWENTY-FIFTH Street, below Green, eight rooms, with bath. In good order. Immediate possession. Price, $3500. Apply to H. L. HAINES, Conveyancer, 4 22 5t* No. 530 WALNUT Street.

ELEGANT ARCH STREET RESIDENCE for sale, in perfect order, with every modern convenience. W. MAULE, 4 18 thstu6t* No. 311½ WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE VERY DESIRABLE Furnished Residence situated No. 110 TULPEHOCKEN Street, Germantown, from June 1 until the 1st day of October or November. Apply on the premises. 4 20 6t*

GERMANTOWN—A FURNISHED double HOUSE to rent for six months, or one year, having a handsome lawn, with large garden and abundance of fruit. Apply at No. 68 TULPEHOCKEN Street. 4 22 3t*

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
CORNER OF RACE.
1 25 3m

FITLER, WEAVER & CO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.

No. 42 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
2 21 6m VANKIRK & CO,

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
2 22] JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

PHILADELPHIA SURGECN BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady.

COTTON AND FLAX, SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES Alley.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, 1 2 2] ELIJAH G. CATTELL

WILLIAM S. GRANT COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 32 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24]

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARding's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 336 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
502 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.

BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [6 14p

Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN

No. 704 ARCH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SILVER AND PLATEDWARE.

Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for
TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16]

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of

Gold and Silver Watch Cases.

And Wholesale Dealers in
AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S,
HOWARD & CO.'S,
And TREMONT
AMERICAN WATCHES
4 3 NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received an invoice of
FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,
Manufactured to their order in Paris.

Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 26]

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1] SOLID SILVER-WARE

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRES SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES,
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES,
CYPRES SHINGLES,
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW,
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS! LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS! ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS! CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIS
SPRUCE JOIST
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG,
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING,
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

J. C. PERKINS

LUMBER MERCHANT.

Successor to B Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24]

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

KID GLOVES.

"ANGELE."

This Glove being cut by the
SYSTEME JOSEPHINE,
WITHOUT SEAM ON SIDE, renders it the best fitting Glove imported.

The extensive sale of it by First-Class Retailers in New York, in competition with other makes, is a guarantee of its quality.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD R'W'Y. No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

WESTCOTT & GEORGE.

SUCCESSORS TO
PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,
FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET ARCHERY, ETC.,
NO. 409 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 3m PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW!

GOLD WATCHES,
GOLD CHAINS,
DIAMOND RINGS,
SOLID SILVER-WARE AND FINE CLOCKS,
Of all styles and patterns, and all to be
SOLD AT
FIVE CENTS EACH.

As the undersigned is giving up the retail business after being twenty years in the trade, and as thousands of my customers know that I have one of the largest and best stocks of
WATCHES AND JEWELRY IN THE CITY,
SALE TO COMMENCE THIS MORNING.

April 8, 1867, and be continued EVERY DAY and EVENING until all is sold out, at FIVE CENTS EACH. The public in general are invited to come and see for themselves the Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Silver-Ware, Diamonds, and all the different styles of goods going at FIVE CENTS each.

H. MULLIGAN,
NO. 552 NORTH SECOND STREET,
4 17 6t*rp PHILADELPHIA.

MEAD & CO.,

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

SECOND FLOOR.

Have just finished several NEW STYLES OF TEA SETS, and are now offering them at lowest prices.

TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, PLAIN....$24 TO $30
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, CHASED....$25
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, CHASED....$27
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, CHASED....$30
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, VERY RICH....$33
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, VERY RICH....$35

MEAD & CO.

ARE NOW AT

NO. 910 CHESNUT ST., SECOND FLOOR.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR WARE.

MEAD & CO., Manufacturers.
4 4 3mrp] NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

1028 CHESNUT.

I. J. TAYLOR,

JEWELLER.

The attention of the public is invited to my Stock, comprising
FINE WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
SILVER-WARE,
ELEGANT JEWELRY,
CLOCKS,
MUSIC BOXES,
And all articles appertaining to the trade offered at reduced prices.
WATCHES REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

1028. [3 26 tuths3m8p

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21] BEACH and PALMER Stree

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE. WILLIAM H. MERRICK

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30]

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 ALFRED JENKS & SON,

STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,

No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,

Manufacturers of
CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE

Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 2 23 3m

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD, BIRD, BIRD,

After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—

PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN,
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervisior over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching the establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.
4 8 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—SATURDAY EVENING, April 27, 1867.

GRAND MONSTER CONCERT,
under the auspices of the Committee on Public Amusements, in aid of the
SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF FUND,
BY THE
GERMAN SINGING AND MUSICAL SOCIETIES who have kindly volunteered their services, viz.:—
MÆNNERCHOR, CECELIA,
LIEDERTAFEL, ORPHEUS,
SÆNGERBUND, ARION,
GERMANIA, AURORA,
LIEDERKRANZ, EINTRACHT
JUNGER MÆNNERCHOR,
TEUTONIA MÆNNERCHOR,
TEUTONIA SÆNGERBUND,
BEETHOVEN MÆNNERCHOR,
CONCORDIA MÆNNERCHOR,
LIEDERTAFEL DER FREIN GEMEINDE,
HERRMANN'S SAENGERLEE MILITARY BAND
BEAK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND,
McCLURG'S LIBERTY CORNET BAND,
GRAND COMBINATION ORCHESTRA OF TWO HUNDRED PERFORMERS
AND
FIVE HUNDRED CHORISTERS.
PROGRAMME.

Director....L. ENGELKE

PART I.

1. Grand National Overture....Loder
Arranged by Mr. Th. Herrmann. Performed by the combined members of Beck's Philadelphia Band (J. G. S. Beck, Leader) and the Satterlee Band (Th. Herrmann, Leader).
2. Chorus—A. "Singer's Home."
C. "Farewell." } ....J. Otto
Sung by the Liedertafel of the German Free Congregation (Director, W. Kunad).
3. Chorus—"The Guard at the Rhine"....C. Wilhelm
Sung by the Maennerchor (Director, L. Engelke).
4. Valse—"The Fairy Tales"....Faust
Performed by the combined bands.
5. Song—"Thou art so near and yet so far"....Reichardt

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1867.

The Encouraging Prospect of Business Matters.

THERE has been a great deal of *croaking* about business during the last few months, much more, in our opinion, than the facts of the case warranted. In passing from the high prices and immense expenditures of all kinds incident to the late war, it was inevitable that business should sustain more or less of a shock; but we contend that the actual derangement, the losses and failures, have been *less* than there was reason to anticipate. There have been no general failures, there has been no panic, no sudden and violent contraction of values, but a gradual and natural return from the inflation of war towards the normal condition of trade in a time of peace.

Many persons say business is dull and times are hard, simply because they contrast the more quiet movements and the slower gains of the present with the unnatural activity and the inordinate profits of war times. The man who made one hundred thousand dollars in the year 1864 thinks times are very dull now, because he makes this year, perhaps, only half that amount; when very probably in any year *before the war* he would have been amply content with such a business as he is now doing. The fact is, there was so much speculation during the war, fortunes were made so rapidly and easily, and business of all kinds was transacted on such an inflated scale, that men have hardly yet regained their senses, and find it extremely difficult and irksome to return to the old order of things. Their dissatisfaction finds vent in complaints about the condition of trade.

In no year before the war do we believe that the people of this country were so generally out of debt as they are at the present time. The profits of business during the war enabled the most of the farmers to clear off their store debts and old mortgages, and as a class they are to-day in a sound and solvent condition. Moreover, during the war, the credit system was very generally abandoned or greatly restricted, and, fortunately, has not yet had time to inflict a new crop of evils upon the country.

The great industries of the country are in a comparatively prosperous condition. Manufacturers, of course, are not making such immense profits as they did during the war, when everything had an upward tendency, and their stock often doubled or trebled in value on their hands. There is, too, some embarrassment growing out of the unwise efforts of operatives, in some instances, to secure an advance of wages in opposition to the general downward tendency of everything else. But these are ephemeral things. They will soon right themselves. On the other hand, we read almost daily of the building of manufacturing establishments on a large scale in various and widely separated parts of the country.

Farming is being prosecuted more extensively than ever before. The scarcity of labor during the war stimulated to a wonderful degree the introduction and use of labor-saving implements, so that we estimate the productive power of the farming population to be much greater to-day than it ever was before in this country. We shall be much surprised if this fact does not reveal itself in the crops of the present year. The present high prices of wheat are exceptional, and due to a very light crop last year. We find butter, cheese, pork, and wool, however, much cheaper than for several years past. Fair crops this year, such as now seem probable, will bring the cost of the great staples of life back pretty well towards the old standard.

The political outlook, too, is much brighter. There can be no doubt that the business of the country has suffered severely from the tremendous political agitation which the President forced the country into by his foolish and almost insane warfare upon Congress. The prospect last summer, when he was stigmatizing the highest and most important department of the Government as a "so-called Congress," "a body hanging on the verge of the Government, as it were;" and, through his Secretary of State, was asking the people whether they preferred "Andrew Johnson as President or as King," was not such as conduced to business activity. Nobody knew where such consummate folly might lead to. Visions of a *coup d'état*, and of a general break-up, loomed before the timid eyes of capital. Nor did the fierce contests of the earlier part of the late sessions of Congress between that body and the President serve to improve matters much.

The final triumph, however, of that most wise and conciliatory measure of sound statesmanship, the Congressional plan of reconstruction, with the President's submission thereto, has changed the aspect of affairs wonderfully. The long and dangerous conflict between the Executive and the Legislative Departments of the Government has finally been settled upon a proper basis, and the President's execution of the Reconstruction law is a practical abandonment of that usurpation of legislative powers which furnished the chief ground for his proposed impeachment. The practical effect, too, of that great measure in conciliating the South, in harmonizing its people, and in adding to the body politic several millions of loyal and attached citizens, is well calculated to inspire renewed confidence in the public mind. If the plan shall be wisely and honestly carried out, we shall probably behold all the States in the Union and the whole great work completed before the Presidential election of 1868.

From this brief but comprehensive survey of the situation we draw encouragement for the future. We believe the transition from war prices and war habits of trade, from inflation and extravagance back to the prices of peace, will be accomplished without any general financial crash or disaster. We believe the country is in a comparatively sound and healthy condition, and will successfully outride all the gales that may blow upon it. Economy, prudence, and industry will carry us safely through.

THE WORLD MOVES.—The New York *World*, the leading organ of all the Northern Democracy, publishes a letter to-day from William Howard Day to the colored voters of New York, which says:—

"Go, therefore, to the polls on Tuesday next, and vote only for men *who are pledged to vote to remove all distinctive clauses* against us in that Constitution."

On which letter the *World* says, editorially:—

"The mistake which Mr. Day makes is in supposing that there will be any serious contest in the Constitutional Convention on the subject of restrictions upon the suffrage franchise based upon color."

Had any one told the Democratic party five years ago that it would have thus deserted all the established tenets of its leaders since the days of Jefferson, he would have received the indignant reply, "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" Yet now we find that party, North and South, eager to shake the much despised Sambo by the hand, so that they can thrust a ballot into his palm while they wring it with brotherly affection. Who can doubt, with such a proof before us, that the world moves?

CHOLERA. — Surgeon-General Barnes has issued a circular letter of direction to each of the surgeons under his command, giving them specific directions in regard to the anticipated visit of the cholera. After detailing what practice is best, he directs that a record of the symptoms in each case, with the results of the autopsies, be forwarded to the office of the Surgeon-General. We will thus have in the control of the Government a reliable collection of cases and the result of their treatment, which may aid in solving the nature of that mysterious and fatal epidemic.

NEW YORK votes to-day for members to a convention to revise her State Constitution. Both parties have nominated their best men, but the lines of partisanship are, happily, not very tightly drawn. It is probable that, notwithstanding all the exertions of the journals, a very light vote will be polled. Our State Constitution needs revision quite as much as that of New York. We see, however, no chance of getting a convention called, as other provision is made for amendment, which is not less effective.

THE last European news is decidedly warlike. France is reported to be attempting to purchase arms from the United States. Prussia is arming, and the tone of the foreign journals and the depression of the Rentes all indicate probable strife. Such is the talk to-day. To-morrow we will probably be told that everything has been amicably arranged. The stories told remind us strongly of the juvenile game of "Now you see it and now you don't."

THE mind of the Princess Charlotte is said to be hopelessly darkened. Her physical health is good, but the animated expression of that unfortunate lady's face has gradually vanished, until there is but the blank stare of vacancy in place of that smile which so charmed the Mexican people.

The Academy of Fine Arts.

THAT there is something singularly appropriate in the selection of this season of the year for the opening of annual art exhibitions, seems to be understood in all countries where the love of the beautiful is fostered and encouraged. Late in April, or in the beginning of May, the academies and institutes devoted to the display of painting and sculpture open wide their doors to those anxious to see the latest works of their favorite artists, or to others indulging in the vague expectancy of seeing collections that will cast the memory of former ones into a shadowy insignificance.

If there were any of the latter category among the *elite* of our city who attended the private view at the Academy of the Fine Arts on Saturday night, their ideas were surely realized, for we have never before seen so many fine works, and so few of an inferior character, in any preceding exhibition. A special reason for this result is to be found in the fact that most of the Philadelphia artists have withdrawn their support from the Academy, in order to advance the interests of the Artists' Fund Society, whose avowed object is to encourage and assist in every manner the progress of the painters living in our midst—an object for which the Acadamy was originally founded, but, according to the opinion of those qualified to judge, this laudable motive has been altogether neglected and lost from view by the last-named institution.

In consequence of the feeling engendered by this state of affairs, the "Fund Society" have now on exhibition at their galleries a collection of works painted by the members of the society; and although the display is not large, yet it has the merit of showing the great progress art is making in our midst, notwithstanding an array of most discouraging circumstances. The Directors of the Academy, knowing that they would be thus deprived of the contributions of those gentlemen, set to work energetically to gather all the best foreign and New York pictures they could procure; and their individual and united efforts have had a good result, as far as the character of the exhibition is concerned.

We yield to none in an appreciation of a fine picture or statue, and are glad to give our praise to any true art production, be it foreign or native. Yet, at the same time, we feel that the fashion of almost worshipping any and every picture (daub or masterpiece) that bears a foreign name, is a prevalent mania that deserves vigorous and hearty deprecation. That there are many noble works imported from Europe to gladden the hearts of connoisseurs, the walls of the Academy at this moment abundantly testify. At this fact we rejoice, and all true artists will give such works a hearty recognition; but can anything be more preposterously absurd than to see men, of a certain class of would be *dilettanti*, gravely looking for the artist's name in the corner of the picture before they pronounce their feeble opinions thereon, but who, when well assured that the picture is of foreign origin, form themselves around it, and, figuratively speaking, swing clouds of incense and chant paeans in its honor. This Cretin-like peculiarity received, through certain circumstances, an astonishing impetus the past winter. Would that we could record the decline of such a feeling; it would indeed be welcome intelligence to American artists.

As far as our own sympathies are concerned, we frankly confess that they are cordially extended to the painters and sculptors of our own land, and particularly those who reside in our own fair city; for although the position of many of them is most prosperous, yet the greater number of them have many and great difficulties to surmount before they find favor in the eyes of a public afraid to trust its own judgment in art, but who prefers to follow the beaten track of popular prejudice.

At the beginning of the present article we alluded to the appropriateness of the exhibition opening in the spring time, our idea being that the pictures there exhibited may be considered in a certain sense the flowers of many studios, and that there is a sort of poetic fitness in displaying them at a time when nature is sending forth her violets and primroses; and yet, on entering the galleries this impression of ours wears quite away, for even if it were boisterously wintry outside, does not eternal summer smile at us from many sides? For instance, could we not turn to that fine work marked No. 33 in the catalogue, and in imagination transport ourselves at once to meadows like those through which the tired cattle are homeward tramping? How suggestive of the long summer day is the color of the tufted grasses in the foreground; how full of suggestiveness the greyish trees in the background! This is indeed a picture that will command a merited admiration. Those patient cows have no doubt just been roused from that quiet contemplation they seem to indulge in while resting beneath the shadow of some wide-spreading tree, and now they come one after another, following the half-beaten path. It is a work full of merit, that appeals to the imagination, and at the same time commands praise for the splendid technical ability of the execution.

No. 32, "Covetousness," by Bouguereau, is a large and imposing canvas, that is distinguished by many fine qualities of painting. In fact, the great merit of this artist is his wonderful ability in rendering the modelling of forms. That he himself seems conscious of this, is evidenced by the fact that he introduces the nude figure as much as possible. Babes, innocent of drapery, abound in his pictures, and although there is nothing more charming than these little creatures in their simplicity, yet any one familiar with Bouguereau's works for the past few years, feels constrained to exclaim "*Toujours* baby!" In the subject under consideration, the head of the Italian woman is most noble and womanly in expression. She looks all love with her dark eyes, and if the rest of the painting were mediocre (which is not the case), this splendid rendition of this feature of the work would stamp it as a masterpiece. The accessories (landscape, etc.) are not so well given.

No. 59, "The Villa Morena," by Calame, Jr., shows great realistic ability in the artist. It is a contribution that we specially admire. How poetically the weird-like trees fling out their grey old branches, binding and interlacing with each other in close embrace! What breadth of shadow in the receding pathway! and how broad the flood of light that pours over the tops of the tangled foliage! Vigorous in handling, yet having the effect of careful finish, it is much to be commended as a strong rendering of a natural effect.

A very large picture, by Bierstadt, is catalogued No. 74, entitled "Mount Hood." Although we consider the picture to be a very good one, we cannot reconcile ourselves to call the work great, simply because much canvas is covered.

We do not derive, in looking upon it, any impression of uncommon ability in the treatment of the subject, such as was evidenced by the same artist in his "Storm in the Rocky Mountains." The painting of the water in the middle distance is positively poor. The right-hand corner of the foreground gives some indication of the real strength of Mr. Bierstadt's handling.

No. 89, a large and ambitious subject by Mr. Joseph Johns, is entitled "When the War was Over." There can be no doubt that this picture will give great pleasure to very many people, and, indeed, the artist deserves credit for the progress that he evinces in the treatment of his light and color. He has excelled in imparting a most agreeable tone to many of the figures and parts of the landscape, at the same time giving a most agreeable variety of light and shade. The drawing throughout is somewhat weak, especially in the figure of the young soldier who is seated in a chair to the right of the principal group. From an artistic view, the picture is painted with too much desire to make things look extremely respectable. For instance, the soldier, with his bride leaning lovingly upon his arm, looks as if he thought himself, like "Turveydrop," a model of deportment, and seems to be indulging (mentally) in a train of self-laudatory remarks similar to those the well-known John Horner, Jr., gave expression to after extracting the plum from the pie. Apart from these drawbacks, Mr. Johns may be sincerely congratulated upon the successful results of his labors.

Among other Philadelphia artists who have contributed to this year's exhibition, and whose works shall receive our attention in a future article, may be mentioned Hamilton, Lamodin, Richards, Galvan, Moran, Bensell, Cresson, and others.

Those who have seen the display of which we write, must have been impressed with its superiority over any yet held at the Academy. At the same time, it may be asked, is there anything flattering to our self-love or patriotism in the fact that the only institution of an established prestige that Philadelphia possesses should serve as an asylum for foreign pictures, and show only, not the progress of *our* artists, but the advances that are being made in the painting schools of Paris, Dusseldorf, Antwerp, or Brussels? Knowing this, we cannot help asking, Is it just or generous to give the advantage to those whose Governments have already extended all possible aid and encouragement, and to treat with contumely another class whose welfare should especially interest the directors of the Academy of the Fine Arts?

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with Advice on Business Health, Education, etc. given daily, by
2 14tuths3mrp J. L. CAPEN,
at No. 732 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.]

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

OFFICE OF

THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,

APRIL 23 1867.

Notice to Dealers in Petroleum.

NOTICE is hereby given to all DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, and all others who store or keep for sale PETROLEUM, or any of its products, within the limits of the CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, that they must forthwith obtain a LICENSE from the MAYOR (if they have not already done so) in accordance with the requirements of the ACT OF ASSEMBLY of the State of Pennsylvania, approved March 2, 1865, entitled "An Act for the better security of the CITY OF PHILADELPHIA from dangers incident to the refining or improper and negligent storage of PETROLEUM, BENZINE, BENZOLE, or NAPTHA."

APPLICATIONS for LICENSES to be made to WILLIAM C. HAINES or J. HUTCHINSON KAY, MAYOR'S CLERKS.

By order of the Mayor.

ALEXANDER W. BLACKBURN,
4 23 tuths3t Fire Marshal.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That all Horses, Cows, Sheep, or any description of cattle whatsoever, or Hog, Sow, Shoat, Pig, or Goat found going at large in any of the highways of the city, or in any of the public squares or parks thereof, or upon any uninclosed field, common, or piece of land therein, will be taken up and disposed of as provided by ordinance of March 1, 1855.

By order of the Mayor.

H. G. CLARK,
4 23 3t High Constable.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the ordinance prohibiting the washing of pavements between the hours of 7 A. M. and 7 P. M., from the 1st of May to the 1st of October, will be strictly enforced on and after the 1st of May, 1867. All officers of the police force are directed to prosecute all persons found violating the provisions of the ordinance.

By order of the Mayor.

H. G. CLARK,
4 23 3t High Constable.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

GRAND CONCERT, UNDER THE auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, in the ASSEMBLY BUILDING, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 25.
Conductor.....Dr. L. MEIGNEN
Pianist.....Mr. W. R. WRIGHT
Tickets, 51 cents. Concert commences at 8. 1t

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1867.
Holders of *twenty* or more coin coupons due May 1, 1867, can now present them at this office for count and examination; checks for the same will be issued on May 1.
REGISTERED LOANS.
Parties holding Registered Loans due May 1, 1867, will have to state the date of acts of Congress under which the same were issued. The date of the act is contained in the Bond.
C. McKIBBIN,
4 23 3t rp Assistant Treasurer U. S.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND FRANKFORD PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2451 FRANKFORD ROAD.
PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1867.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the capital stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the sixth instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said sixth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the 10th day of May next, 1867.
By resolution of the Board of Directors.
4 23 12t JACOB BINDER, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the BULL CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock, M., at No. 235 South SIXTH Street.
J. MULFORD,
4 16 20 22 27 M 4 6 6t rp* Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS are requested to call and get their tickets. 4 23 3t

A. S. ROBINSON'S First Large Sale of MANTEL, PIER, and OVAL MIRRORS of finest quality of THICK WHITE FRENCH PLATE GLASS, Splendidly Framed, will take place at the Art Gallery of B. SCOTT Jr., No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, on THURSDAY MORNING, April 25, at 10 o'clock.

The Goods will be open for examination on Monday Morning, April 22, as above. 4 18 7tr

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The Machinery will be sold in lots.
Catalogues will be ready for delivery on and after the 16th inst., at the Auction Store.

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IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of CHARLES ZIMMERLING, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN ZIMMERLING, Administrator of the Estate of CHARLES ZIMMERLING, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, May 6, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
THOMAS J. WORRELL,
4 23 tuths 5t* Auditor.

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SUMMER BOARDING.—THAT SPLENDID, healthy, and popular place known as
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UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6 75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4

LETTER FROM ST. LOUIS.

Business Affairs in the West—The Products and Prospects—Emigration—The Indian War, Etc.

EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 18.

A man in Philadelphia would naturally suppose, when he is conversant with the fact that most of the meat which he eats comes from the West, that the price of that article at a place as far west as St. Louis would be considerably cheaper than at Philadelphia or New York. Such, however, is not the case. Living here is more expensive than in any of the Eastern cities; and if I am to believe what the butchers say, and I have no good reason to doubt them, cattle are more scarce. Why this should be the case I am at a loss to know, although I have had the matter explained to me. I am not, however, satisfied with the explanation.

It is a notorious fact, and one which our common school books teach us, that the country surrounding this city abounds in everything that usually tends to cheapen the food commonly consumed by mankind. Prairies abound in all directions, which are covered with the most luxuriant grass; it is only for the farmer to turn his stock out, and reap the harvest of their multiplicity. With these advantages at hand, it appears very singular that meat should be sold comparatively dearer here than a thousand miles further from where it is raised; but yet such is the fact. To those who have paid freight over the railroads from this section to any one of the Eastern cities, this will appear still more astonishing, because it is reasonable to suppose that cattle raised within a hundred miles of St. Louis should be sold as cheap, or cheaper, over a thousand miles off than they are at the very doors of the producer.

The prices of living in this city are, to the eyes of a man from the East, the most extravagant, I may call it extortionate. A single room, very modestly furnished, in almost any part of the town, will cost from twenty to fifty dollars per month; and to get a meal of limited proportions costs, at the least estimate, fifty cents, and everything else in proportion. Flour ranges up among the teens, and wheat and all other grains fetch prices which, to the mind of a man who has merely looked at the situation of St. Louis on the map, and gained his knowledge of it from the geographies, is truly astonishing. It may be a land of milk and honey, and I have no doubt but that it is. Let this be as it may, those who thirst for the lacteal fluid will find that it must be paid for in good round prices.

This "state of the markets" is peculiar to St. Louis, and the reason assigned is, that this city being one of the most important, and no doubt the largest supply depot for the Mississippi Valley, is constantly drained of its breadstuffs and other provender. There is no accumulation; everything is bought up as fast as it comes into the market by the merchants doing business in the different cities, and what is left is sold to the home consumers at whatever prices the commission men choose to ask. Another reason is, that the railroad facilities connecting the city with the back country are inadequate to supply the fast demand; hence the prices keep pretty much at a stand still.

Contrary to expectations business at present is dull, but notwithstanding this fact the city is filled with strangers. The burning of the Lindell Hotel has caused quite a vacuum in the first-class accommodations for travellers, and its loss is severely felt by the business men of St. Louis. I have understood that there is a movement on foot to rebuild this house, or one like it, which is likely to be successful. It is proposed to erect the new house on Washington avenue, somewhere in the neighborhood of Eleventh or Twelfth street. The "Southern," although a smaller hotel than the "Lindell," is doing the leading business, and is one of the finest arranged and best-managed houses, with the exception of the table, in the country.

Thousands of emigrants are passing through this country almost daily, and I notice a number of Pennsylvanians among them. They are all accompanied by troops of children, and are fitted out with the evident intention of "seeking their fortunes" in the Western wilds.

The Congressional buffalo hunt, which has been advertised to come off at an early day, is exciting considerable attention in this section. The gentlemen will be accompanied part of the way on the Plains by a large number of troops under the command of Major-General Augur. This expedition is one of the most important that has been started out in the Indian country for some years, and will traverse much of the country heretofore but little trod by the foot of a white man.

Late news from General Hancock's expedition to the Sioux country informs us that the expedition has been successful in finding and giving battle to the Indians. In every case the troops have met with marked success. Considerable trouble, however, is apprehended before the Indians can be brought to terms.

The great land case of Maguire vs. Tyler has just been decided, involving a million of dollars of property in this city. The suits were commenced forty-four years ago, and have passed through a course of law and equity, off and on, from that time to this. This is the final determination of the case. Mr. Justice Holmes delivered the opinion, and it is one of eminent ability. The defendants were the original owners by grant from the Spanish Governor, in 1799, and the title is now settled forever by the judgment of the Supreme Court.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.

TWO LOVE CASES—BLIGHTED ASPIRATIONS AND CORPORAL INFLICTIONS.—Benjamin Yarnell, a youth of 23 years, fell a victim some time since to the subtle charmer, and for a period kept company with a young lady named Emma Thorne. But it is not pleasant to relate that after a time his affection was not reciprocated. Filled with one last hope, and with a determined mien, he proceeded to the house of his fair friend, on Sixth street, near Hallowell. He rapped at the door, encountered the mother, Mrs. Roddis, and without further ado, made known his passion, and inquired whether or not he was to be the happy man, etc. On being informed to the contrary, he grew wroth, and immediately assaulted the mother and daughter, damaging each to a great extent, and destroying their garments. His affections gave way to intense hatred, and with his fists he pummelled everybody and everything, until Officer Twiggs arrived, when he ceased. Alderman Lutz committed him to answer in default of $1000 bail.

William H. McCoy was also afflicted with an attack of the tender passion, and like wise aspired to claim the hand of one Miss Graham. Some time since McCoy was politely informed that his attentions were no longer needed. An interregnum then occurred in which another person took McCoy's place. The latter hearing of this, proceeded yesterday to the residence of Miss Graham, at Fifth and Queen streets. But no sooner was the door opened than it was violently closed in his face. He immediately burst it open, upset everything in his path, and would have committed great havoc, so it was alleged, had not Officer Tucker, of Lieutenant Fuller's District, opportunely arrested him. Alderman Lutz committed McCoy in default of $800 bail.

EASTER SERVICES AT CLINTON STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Among the most attractive services on Sunday last were those held in Dr. March's Church. Their very fine choir, one of the best quartettes in this city, had been doubled for the occasion. The opening piece, *Lloyd's Easter Anthem*, was admirably performed. The bass solo, the fine chorus in unison, and its magnificent organ accompaniments, were all gems in their way. In the *Gloria in Excelsis* Mrs. Tudor sang with a pathos that went to every heart. The sermon by Dr. March, on the Resurrection, was a masterpiece, to which close attention was paid by the crowded audience. The closing choral performance, *Proclaim the Tidings*, brought out the full talent of the choir. It was an arrangement from Verdi—certainly one of the most beautiful of his compositions. The Clinton Street Church enjoys not only the services of a pastor of the highest order, but of a choir of fine artistic ability.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Harry Weir was arrested last evening by Officer Woodhouse, at Seventeenth and Coates streets, on a warrant issued by Alderman Hutchinson, for a desperate assault which he committed on an officer about one week ago. This officer was taking a prisoner along when Weir attempted to rescue him, and in the struggle the policeman called upon Mr. Tyson to aid him. This the latter did, but was so beaten in the affray that he could not move out of the house for four days. Alderman Hutchinson committed Weir to appear at Court in default of $1500 bail.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY—THE PATRON SAINT OF ENGLAND.—It becomes every faithful subject of her Britannic Majesty, whether he be at home or abroad, to observe the 23d of April with some degree of formality, inasmuch as it is set apart in the calendar as being sacred to the memory of St. George, of anti-dragon memory, and patron of the realm of England. In the calendars of the Latin and Greek Churches he shares the honors of this day with divers other Saints, but the Saxon martyrology has dedicated it to him alone, and ever since the Conquest his festival has been duly honored by the devoted Britons.

As is the case with many other saints, his worldly career is involved in considerable mystery. According to Butler, the most approved authority on the Catholic Calendar, St. George was of noble Christian parentage, and having entered the army, rose to a high rank therein. But he had the misfortune to live in the evil days of Diocletian; and that bloodthirsty, Christian-hating heathen having shamelessly persecuted the sect of religionists to which St. George belonged, the latter was induced thereby to withdraw from the army that he might, with some show of propriety, upbraid the tyrant for his cruelties. In doing so he made a sad mistake, from a worldly point of view, for it resulted in his losing his head. In a spiritual sense, however, this was the most fortunate thing that he could have done, as he was, in return, at a subsequent period, raised to the high dignity of sainthip.

We are inclined to discard this theory of his life, since we find no mention of a dragon therein, and the connection of St. George with the Dragon is something that must not be severed. We therefore much prefer to believe that he was born some time during the second century, in Epiphania; that his father was a mere fuller; that he amassed a large fortune by unscrupulous practices, in supplying the army with bacon; that he was forced to abandon his native land because of this; that he subsequently made zealous profession of Arianism, and became Archbishop of Alexandria; that he there plundered the the pagan temples, and oppessed Christian and heathen alike with exactions; that he was expelled by a rising of the people, but soon reinstated by force of arms, and again cast into prison, and there murdered by the infuriated populace. This raised him to the dignity of martyrdom in Arian eyes, and in the course of two or three centuries he came to be considered a saint of the very first rank, and the patron of chivalry and arms. In this last capacity, long after he was dead and buried, he fought valiantly during the crusade at Antioch and Acre; and tradition likewise has it, that once upon a time he slew a dragon in Lybia, thereby saving a beautiful maiden from a painful death.

At different periods he became the patron saint of Sicily, Arragon, Valencia, Genoa, Malta, and other localities, as well as of England, in addition to having numerous knightly orders named in his behalf. In 1344 his festival was made memorable by the creation in England of the Order of St. George, or the Blue Garter; since when he has continued to grow steadily in favor with the English people. The day is duly observed in this and all other cities where natives of England reside, by banquetings and general social rejoicings.

SOMETHING IMPORTANT!—HOW TO GET RID OF PROMISSORY NOTES.—A new mode of doing away with notes soon falling due was successfully tried yesterday. Ernest Sheerer, of age 45, and married too, resides at No. 825 Lawrence street. Yesterday he went to Mr. Nepple, and inquired for a promissory note of about $60 which at that time fell due. This was no sooner produced by the gentleman, than Scheerer opened a mouth capacious and fearful to look upon, and at one gulp took down said note for digestion. This was a most marvellous and speedy manner of doing away with papers susceptible of causing dissatisfaction and trouble, but the evil consequences were not lessened at all, for Scheerer found himself soon arrested by Officer Senderling, and committed in default of $1000 bail by Alderman Toland, to answer at Court. We are astonished at the easy mode of doing away with unlucky obligations, but are not quite satisfied with the consequences.

A SAD CASE.—David Gill, who resides at No. 1223 Filbert street, has contrived to get himself into a very unenviable position. Some time ago, it is alleged that he made great professions of affection for a very pleasing young lady of his acquaintance, which were fully reciprocated on her part. As the results of their intimacy would assuredly, and in a serious character, the lady waited upon Mr. Gill at his residence, and demanded that he should advance to her sufficient money to support his child. The only response that the poor woman received for this appeal was a serious pounding at the hands of her former lover. In consequence of this a warrant was issued for Gill's arrest, and he was held for a further hearing in the case to-morrow afternoon.

ROBBERIES.—Some time during last night the pottery establishment of George Sweeney, No. 1334 Ridge avenue, was broken into, and the office robbed of $500 in currency. The burglars had a safe time of it, inasmuch as the building is surrounded by a high board ence, with a large space intervening between it and the manufactory.

A tailor store in the same vicinity, owned by Henry Berker, was also the object of an attempted burglary. There were evidences of forcible entrance being tried, as a back door was covered with holes, in one of which a bit was fastened. The burglars were foiled.

WATCH STEALING.—Samuel McGowan was arrested yesterday afternoon for the larceny of a silver watch and chain from a little boy named Tunison. After the arrest, he informed the officers that he did not intend to steal the watch—oh, no, that was entirely foreign to his honest intentions; he happened to see the little boy (about fifteen years old), and thought he would take charge of the articles, for fear that the little fellow would lose them. Alderman Godbou thought differently, and committed him, accordingly, for a further investigation, in default of $800 bail.

A HUNGRY MAN.—To be without funds is, indeed, a miserable condition of existence, for where shall one rest his head or eat what if he be without the necessary stamps to pay his way? Francis Hoffman, aged 27 years, was yesterday afternoon in this decidedly unpleasant condition. Growing very hungry while gazing at the window of a refreshment saloon at Second and Beaver streets, he could not resist the temptation, and he consequently entered, ordered a meal, which disappeared rapidly, and then made off. He was arrested, and committed by Alderman Shoemaker to answer.

STEALING A BOAT.—James Fisher was arrested last evening, by Officer Myers, of Lieutenant Edgar's Harbor Force, for the supposed larceny of a skiff, about eighteen feet in length. Fisher was found in the boat at the foot of Poplar street wharf, and when arrested would give no account of the ownership of the skiff, thereby corroborating the officer's suspicion. He was committed in default of $500 bail for a further hearing. The skiff awaits an owner at the Harbor Station, Front and Noble streets.

SUSPICION OF HOMICIDE.—Ann Develin, aged thirty-four, and Catharine Boyd were arrested yesterday in Spafford street, on suspicion of having caused the death of an old lady, who died yesterday morning at the Pennsylvania Hospital. The former was held as a witness, and the latter to await a further investigation by the Coroner. Since the arrest, a post-mortem examination made upon the body of the deceased at the Hospital, revealed the fact that death was caused by disease of the lungs.

BEER BARREL STAMP.—William Love went out to a little "beer barty" last night, in the vicinity of Frankford road and Adams street. While there, he knowing the value of the beer stamp required by the Revenue Department on all beer barrels, appropriated to his individual self such articles from the barrels themselves, belonging to his friend, the proprietor of the sauer wein establishment. This morning, about 4 o'clock, he was arrested, and committed by Alderman Cloud in default of $500 bail.

AN ALLEGED THIEF.—James Keenan was arrested this morning at an early hour, in the yard of a dwelling at Brown and Jefferson streets. He had in his possession a large canvas bag containing several pieces of valuable carpeting, articles of clothing, and a pair of painter's overhauls, just completed. These articles await identification at the Twelfth District Station House, Lieutenant Jacoby. Keenan was committed by Alderman Fitch, in default of $800 bail.

ACCIDENT.—About 9 o'clock this morning Timothy Simons and Thomas St. John, the former residing at Tenth and Cherry and the latter at Second and Washington streets, were severely injured by an embankment giving away and falling upon them. They were removed to their homes.

MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH OF THE FREEDMEN'S COMMISSION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The stated meeting of this body was held in the lecture-room of St. Luke's Church, Thirteenth street, below Spruce, at 12 M, to-day, Rev. Dr. Haight, of New York, in the chair. He opened the meeting with prayer.

The acting Secretary, Rev. Dr. Moore, then read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

The report of the Finance Committee was read, by which it appears that $677 68 was received from various sources. The report of the Treasurer was read. The amount of cash on hand is $2777 50

The report of the Committee on Supplies shows that various articles, valued at $731, were received, and 17 boxes and barrels of clothing, books, etc., were sent to different points in the South.

Mrs. James then gave an account of her visit to the Freedmen's schools in the South. She visited Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond. The schools in Norfolk were held in five rooms, and the pupils numbered three hundred. On Friday they were all assembled in one room and examined as to the progress they had made during the week. She visited the primary schools first, and the children repeated the Lord's prayer and the commandments, and when questioned upon the latter, answered all questions immediately. They had only been studying arithmetic a short time, and the teacher remarked that they were slower to acquire the art of numbers than any other. This she attributed to the want of previous instruction. When the present teacher (Miss Smith) took charge of this school, it only numbered ninety pupils. The rod had been used. She abolished it, and the school has advanced to its present number; and by adopting a system of rewards, the scholars are incited to make energetic efforts to acquire knowledge. Mrs. James then read a number of letters from the children. One, from a little girl, we give below:—

NORFOLK, Va., March 23, 1867.—My Dear, Dear Friends:—This letter is from a little girl, ten years of age. I know that the generous ladies will not expect much of so small a child. But I will endeavor to say something. I am very glad that God has put it in the minds of the people of the North not to forget us, because the southern People cast us off. When we were slaves they could sell us, but after we became free, and they could not get our labors, they called us old negroes, and said that we could not learn as their children, we ware too much like monkeys; but since the good teachers of the North came here and opened school, the southern people have found out that we are not monkeys, and can learn as well as the whites. I thank God for all these blessings, and hope that He will bless all our Dear teachers. Goodby!

Yours truly, MARY A. BAKER.

She distributed a number of books to the children which they received gratefully.

Some fifteen years ago a lady named Douglas and her daughter attempted to teach school in Norfolk, but they were arrested and imprisoned. Now there are about thirty teachers and are not molested, but they are not respected as they should be.

She then gave a detailed account of her visits to other schools.

Rev. Dr. Haight made an address, in which he urged the Commission to carry on the good work, and God would bless them and make their efforts to educate the freedmen successful. Adjourned.

AN ALLEGED PERJURY.—Mrs. Julia McLaughlin was arrested some days since on a charge of perjury. It appears in evidence that, on the 27th of February, 1864, she took an oath that she was the wife of one John McLaughlin, and a mother; and on such affidavit she was allowed the Government pension. It has been since ascertained that she swore falsely; the facts to which she gave oath appearing, on examination, to the contrary. Patrick Boyle and John Dougherty were arrested for being vouchers for Mrs. McLaughlin. Noon to-day was set for an examination before Commissioner Sergeant, but the parties not appearing, it was held over until Friday week at 12 o'clock.

NOTARY PUBLIC APPOINTED.—We notice that Daniel B. Hilt has been appointed by Governor Geary as Notary Public for the city and county of Philadelphia—appointed under the recent law creating six additional Notaries Public. This is a good selection, and one that we think will give general satisfaction.

FIRE.—A two-story frame mill, on Armat street, Germantown, used for the manufacturing of hosiery, owned by Olive Appleton, and occupied by James Brown, was totally destroyed by fire about twelve o'clock last night. The loss on stock and machinery is large, but is fully covered by insurance.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—James Mooney was taken into custody yesterday afternoon, for cruelly beating a horse which was putting forth all its efforts to pull a wagon out of a rut at Camack and Sixth streets. Alderman Fitch committed him to answer in default of $700 bail.

WE ARE SELLING

Cassimere Suits, all wool, as low as		$10 00
" " better, for		12 00
" " " "		15 00
Black Suits, all wool, as low as		18 00
" " better for		20 00
" " " "		25 00

Advancing from these, we have all grades and prices up to the finest and best of French and English fabrics, surpassed by none for style and fit, and manufactured with especial care by the best workmen in the city. Persons accustomed to having their goods made to order can save 25 to 33 per cent. by selecting from our ready-made stock, and secure garments equal in all respects.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

A. S. ROBINSON'S FIRST LARGE SALE OF MANTEL, FIRE, AND OVAL MIRRORS.—This grand sale of importations, and mirrors of home manufacture, by Mr. A. S. Robinson, the well-known dealer in elegant parlor and household furniture, and beautiful works of art, will take place on Thursday morning, commencing at 10 o'clock, at the Art Gallery of B. Scott, Jr. This Art Gallery has been and now is the prominent centre visited by our citizens who are desirous of obtaining articles of *vertu*, specimens of art, or articles of household necessity; and the announcement of this great public vendue of elegant mirrors should be practically appreciated by all who are in want of such manner of furniture. We do not hesitate to say that this sale will surpass anything of its kind in the past, and that it will not fail to cause a large gathering and excite competition. The stock comprises one hundred mirrors of the finest workmanship. The glass of which they are composed is not of the ordinary quality which so often is palmed off, when of large dimensions and surrounded by showy framings. But it is of the finest of French manufacture—thick, white, and beautifully transparent. Its surface is not marred by any of the flecks or little knots which are met with so often in the common productions, as it goes through the most delicate and careful manipulation in the hands of skilled workmen, who soon produce a sheet of plate glass having the smoothest possible exterior. This glass, too, is the only kind fit for a superior grade of mirrors, as it receives the rays of light in such a manner as to impart a softness to the reflection of an object, which does not appear distorted by flaws in the surface of the reflector. Purchasers should look also at these articles in an economical point of view. It is far better to buy one large mirror of heavy plate glass, that cannot easily be demolished, than to purchase articles of common window glass, washed with a poor preparation of mercury, and so brittle that the least tap will almost shatter them. This fine selection of elegant household reflectors reflect great praise upon the person making the assortment, as they are of every possible size, of artistic and unique designs, and surrounded by frames that are not to be surpassed. There are pier mirrors, with arched tops, and ornamented gilt frames, varying in dimensions from the common proportions to 150x60. There are marble-topped pier tables to match, embellished with rosewood designs, and beautified with golden edges. There are frames, oval in shape, and square, and arched, manufactured from rich walnut and richer rosewood. Their designs are indescribable, being the finest that skill can produce. Mirrors there are to ornament a mantel, and of dimensions to give an imposing appearance to one side of any parlor. We again repeat that there should not be a failure, on the part of those who intend purchasing, in attending this great sale of Mr. A. S. Robinson's Collection, on Thursday morning, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street. The collection is now open to the public examination of its substantial inducements and artistic beauty, and will continue so to be until the morning of the sale.

THERE IS BUT ONE STANDARD PERFUME in America—Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." All the foreign extracts have been ruled out of the market by the present tariff. This is not regretted, however, the "Night-Blooming Cereus" being superior to them all.—*Albion Republican.*

WHAT IS MORE COMMON OR DISTRESSING THAN A BILIOUS ATTACK? Who is not familiar with the well-known symptoms—Oppression across the Stomach and Chest, Low Spirits, Restlessness, Gloominess of Mind, Weariness, Dull Headache, Dirty, Greasy Appearance of the Skin, Yellow Tinge of the White of the Eyes, Loss of Appetite, and Costiveness? Few, indeed, of the more ordinary ills of life are more widely prevalent than these Bilious Disorders, and yet they may readily be got rid of by using Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, by whose operation the Liver will be rapidly restored to healthy action, the vitiated secretions of the Stomach changed, all Costiveness removed, and the whole system assisted in recovering its normal condition. Sold by all Druggists. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

NEW KIND OF MATCH.—We were shown yesterday a neat little invention, designed as a safety match, to be carried in the pocket by smokers or travellers having use for lights where matches cannot be obtained handily. This discovery is called the Pocket Repeating Match, and is manufactured only by the Repeating Light Company, of Springfield, Massachusetts. We have used one of these little articles, and find them to be useful, complete, and easily managed—in fact, a desideratum to smokers, housekeepers, or travellers. Mr. Samuel Sanson, of this city, has been awarded the agency for the sale of the Pocket Repeating Match in Pennsylvania.

WE WELCOME to our columns again our old friend Dr. Humphreys and his Specific Homœopathic Remedies. We have known the Dr. for many years, and know him as a conscientious Christian gentleman and an accomplished physician. We have used his Specifics ourselves, and they are used extensively among our friends, and are free to say that they are all that they claim to be—invaluable Family Medicines. All who have the pleasure of Dr. H.'s acquaintance know that he would offer nothing to the public unless it was fully up to the standard of recommendation.—*Buffalo Christian Advocate.*

DEPOT, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

SHADES,
Curtains,
Awnings,
Bedding,
Upholstery,
At PATTEN'S,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FURNITURE SLIPS OR COVERS.—A large assortment of linen and chintz of every shade and quality, for slips. Can be sold cheaper than at any house in town. Thoroughly competent hands to make, cut, and fit them, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

LATEST FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—
Pure Curled Hair Mattresses,
And every description of Bedding.
J. G. FULLER,
No. 932 Ridge Avenue,
Near Vine street.

AUCTION CURTAINS.—A large assortment of every kind of Curtain, from the heaviest *French* lace, cheap at sixty dollars, to the lowest price. Nottingham Curtain, one dollar.
W. HENRY PATTEN'S,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

MAY COUPONS,
GOLD, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES
Wanted by
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 S. Third street.

A FINE VARIETY OF LOOKING-GLASSES constantly on hand, with superior duraoie ornaments and finish. Call and examine—you will be sure to buy. Frames regilt and ornamented. Reimer & Co., No. 624 Arch street.

SHADE AND CURTAIN STORE.—A very elegant assortment of new Shades, new designs, new tints, to be sold at the lowest prices, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

BUDDING OUT!—The spring season at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing House, under the Continental. Parties wishing to see the season in full bloom are invited to call.

VERANDAH AWNINGS! VERANDAH AWNINGS!—Striped Awnings for windows, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & Co.

CONRAD BROTHERS, Dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods, Toilet and Fancy Articles, No. 1107 Chesnut street, Girard Row, Philadelphia.

SEE the auction Lace Curtains, truly elegant and very cheap, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

WINDOW SHADES ONE DOLLAR, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

WHAT FEELS BETTER than a comfortable, easy, and good fitting shirt, such as the Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt manufactured by McIntire & Brother, Variety, Zephyr, and Gents' Furnishing, No. 1035 Chesnut street?

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

JACOBY—JONES.—April 20, 1867, by Rev. John Thompson, at the Parsonage of St. Stephen's M. E. Church, Mr. WILLIAM H. JACOBY, of Nicetown, to Miss MARY A. JONES, of Germantown, Pa.

McINTYRE—ERVIN.—On April 9, by the Rev. Joseph T. Cooper, D. D., WILLIAM McINTYRE to JENNIE ERVIN, all of this city.

DIED.

CASKEY.—On the 20th instant, MARY ANN, widow of the late John Caskey, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Weemaico Tent, No. 24, Daughters of the Forest, of Frankford, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 4238 Orchard street, Frankford, on Thursday afternoon, the 25th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

DE HAVEN.—On Tuesday morning, April 23, HUGH HILL DE HAVEN, son of Hugh, Jr., and Clara Brinton De Haven, aged 4 months and 26 days.

DUNGAN.—On the 20th instant, ANNIE, eldest daughter of Jonathan and Priscilla Dungan.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1214 S. Sixth street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to the Wharton Street M. E. Church.

JORDAN.—On Sunday morning, the 21st instant, ABRAHAM JORDAN, Sr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, S. E. corner of Eleventh and Mount Vernon streets, on Wednesday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock.

RICHARDS.—On the 22d instant, CHARLES C. RICHARDS, formerly of Bristol, Pa., in the 49th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

M'CORD'S PATENT WATCHMAN'S RATTLE combines with it a mace for defense and a Policeman's Signal Whistle. You can carry it in your breast pocket if out late at night. For sale, with other Alarm Rattles, by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

SUPERIOR TRIPOLI POWDER, FOR polishing glass or metals, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

DOUBLE FARINA OR MILK BOILERS, Coffee and Tea Pots, Pans, Kettles, Wash Basins, and other articles of Tinware and Housekeeping articles, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, [4 18 5p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

FINE CHOCOLATE.
FINE CHOCOLATE for Table Use, superior in quality to any in the market.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
Manufacturer of Specialties in Fine Chocolate,
4 19 1m NO. 1210 MARKET STREET.

THIRD EDITION

Funeral of Bishop Timon.

BUFFALO, April 23.—The funeral cortege of the late Bishop Timon, to-day, was grand and imposing. A procession, numbering by thousands, and consisting of bishops, clergy, and various societies, passed through the principal streets to the Roman Catholic Cathedral, where the grand requiem mass was celebrated for the repose of the soul of their beloved and deeply lamented bishop. The choir consisted of one hundred performers, and the music was most solemn and touching.

Bishop Kendrick, of St. Louis, preached the funeral sermon.

Thousands of citizens lined the streets through which the procession passed.

The New York Election.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The elections are proceeding quietly, and seem to excite but a very languid interest. Judging by the returns from the various polling places up to the present, the whole number of votes polled will not exceed fifty thousand.

About two hundred liquor dealers were arrested this morning for violating the law in having their places open on election day. The offenders were held for trial in $200 bonds.

Floods in Canada.

THREE RIVERS, C. E., April 23.—The ice in the river here moved last night, but is again stationary. The water has risen to a great height, and the lower portion of the town is completely inundated. The poor people are housed in the Town Hall.

The village of Berthier is also inundated, and the water is still rising. Much distress and alarm prevail.

QUEBEC, April 23.—The first vessel from the sea this season passed Farmer Point yesterday. She is believed to be the Gleaner.

The ice bridge opposite this city is still firm, and if it does not move soon, an attempt will be made to blow it up with gunpowder.

Freshets in the West.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—The latest accounts from Platte river say that the freshet had reached its height, and the river was slowly receding. No fear of further damage to the Pacific Railroad is entertained, and the recent damage can be speedily repaired. The worst break is near Elkhorn station, where four hundred yards of the track is washed away. The road between Omaha and Chicago is badly damaged, and the water is still rising.

The Indian War.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—A train loaded with Government freight was recently attacked by Indians near Fort Mitchell, Dakotah, and one hundred and twenty mules were driven off, and the wagon left standing in the road.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Stock Market active. Chicago and Rock Island, 88; Reading, 100¾; Canton 41¾; Erie, 56¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 68; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 91¾; Michigan Central, 107¾; do. Southern, 66; New York Central, 96; Cumberland Preferred, 27; Virginia Sixes, 62; Missouri Sixes, 92¼; Hudson River, 96; Five Twenties of 1862, 110½; of 1864, 108¾; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106; all others, 105½. Money at 6 per cent. Gold, 138¾.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Cotton quiet at 28c. Flour dull and 5@10c. lower. 4500 barrels sold—State, $10@13; Ohio, $11 90@14 75; Western, $10@14 50; Southern, $14 90@17 50. Wheat dull and lower. Corn firmer. Oats quiet. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork firm; new mess, $23. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, April 23.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull. Pennsylvania $3 8 bushel. Corn—9 00 bushels sold; white at $1 18 for mixed lots; $1 20@1 21 for good to prime; 7000 bushels yellow at $1 17; mixed lots of Western at $1 24@1 26 for good to prime. Oats without sales. Cloverseed, $10 50@11. Cotton nominal and unchanged at 25c. for middlings. Whisky dull at $2 30, in bond. Sugar firm at 10@10¾c. Provisions unchanged; prime mess, $22; new mess, 24; prime, $19 50@20.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

JOSEPH FUSSELL, Manufacturer of UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, No. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street, 4 17 2m5p Philadelphia.

HORSE-COVERS, LAP RUGS, WOOL MATS, 4 11 tuths5p} Spring and Summer Styles Very Cheap. Big Horse in the Door. KNEASS, No. 631 MARKET Street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 2 8 5p

NO. 600 ARCH STREET. 600
REFRIGERATORS,
WATER COOLERS,
ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
JAPANNED WARE,
WOODEN-WARE.
GRIFFITH & PAGE.
4 10] NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

REMOVED.
JOHN THORNLEY,
INDIA RUBBER AND GUTTA PERCHA MANUFACTORY
No. 503 CHESNUT STREET,
Above Fifth, North Side,
Opposite the Mayor's Office (formerly at No. 311),
PHILADELPHIA.
MACHINE BELTING, STEAM PACKING, ENGINE HOSE.
And all other articles of Vulcanized India Rubber used for Mechanical and Manufacturing purposes. 4 1 lurp*

BEDDING
AND
Feather Warehouse,
TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH.
Feathers of all qualities, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Straw, Husk, Hair, and Spring Mattresses.
A large assortment of Blankets, Comfortables, and Bed Quilts, of all kinds. Marseilles Counterpanes, of very handsome patterns, from the lowest price to the finest quality.
Spring Beds and Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads of all sizes.
CHURCH CUSHIONS made to order.
All goods sold at the very lowest market prices always.
AMOS HILLBORN,
No. 44 North TENTH Street,
Below Arch.
N. B.—A large stock of Window Shades, of every quality, from the cheapest to the handsomest made. 3 2 stuthsmsp

WINES, LIQUORS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ALES, BROWN STOUT, PORTER, and CIDERS.
P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Walnut, begs to call attention to the large and varied stock of goods now on hand, embracing WINES of all grades, among which are some very choice Sherries and Clarets; BRANDIES, all qualities and different vintages; WHISKIES, some very old and superior; SCOTCH ALE, BROWN STOUT, together with Jordan's celebrated TONIC ALE, now so extensively used by families, physicians, invalids, etc.
CIDERS.—Crab-apple, Champagne, and Sweet Ciders of all qualities, unsurpassed.
These goods are furnished in packages of all sizes, and will be delivered in any part of the city free of cost 11 7

FOURTH EDITION

The Fort Phil. Kearney Massacre.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a telegram from Brevet Brigadier-General Alfred Sully, President of the Commission appointed to investigate the late massacre at Fort Phil. Kearney, dated California Crossing, twenty-five miles east of Fort Sedgwick, April 20, in which it is stated that after great difficulty they had succeeded in getting the Ogadala and Brule Sioux in for a talk, representing three hundred and fifty lodges, and had had a satisfactory arrangement with them. General Sully thinks it can safely be said that they have prevented over seven hundred warriors from joining the war party.

The Commission would leave Fort Sedgwick for Laramie, in three or four days, and hope to be successful in preventing many more Sioux from joining the hostile party. The had been much trouble on the road to Laramie from the hostile Sioux, which would increase the difficulties and expenses of the Commission.

Arrival of the Edinburg.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Arrived, steamer Edinburg from Liverpool. Her advices have been anticipated.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following stocks and real estate were offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by M. Thomas & Sons, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

1 share Point Breeze Park Association	$120
Stall No 7, opposite Billiard Saloon, Point Breeze Park	$167½
5 shares Swede Iron Co.	$50
1 9 shares

ECCLESIASTICAL SYMBOLISM.

From Temple Bar.

Nothing ecclesiastical is without design, and nothing has grown by chance. Rites, ceremonies, garments, colors, shapes, all are symbols having subtle allusions and references known clearly to the initiated; and what seems to us only a fitting ornament or a senseless pageantry, according as our proclivities are towards the pomp of ritualism or the simplicity of nonconformity, to those who have the key is a sacred secret full of grave intention, as setting forth a precious truth, or symbolizing a divine attribute. It will not do us any harm to remember this when criticising things ecclesiastical; for though we may not go with the symbolizers, and though we may hold that the time for all this has passed, yet it will keep us from an ignorant contempt, of all states of mind the most dangerous and the most inimical to true progress.

To begin with what is generally the beginning of all things human—dress: the garments of the priest (I am speaking now of the Catholic priests), have each a certain meaning besides that original one of clothing the human body decently; as the alb of the acolyte, that long white linen robe girded round the waist, and falling nearly to the feet, with which we are familiar in the younger Romanist priests, and which we in our church have discarded for the surplice. That alb, the first garment of initiation, is meant to symbolize and remind the wearer of the modesty and purity which ought to be the first essentials of the priestly character; the first victories gained over the old Adam, and the initial investiture of the holy life. Again, the chasuble, that short embroidered cape which officiating Catholic priests wear, was once a long flowing garment made like a poncho, with a hole in the middle, and falling quite to the ground, but lifted up by attendant priests to prevent the wearer's feet from becoming entangled, which is the reason, and not to show off the embroidery, as one might imagine, why the attendant priests still hold it out at the edges, though the length has been curtailed to the dimensions of a lady's tippet. Well, the chasula, or casula, this "little house," was originally meant to indicate the wide extent of charity by its extreme breadth, for charity, like the casula, should be as a house or cover, and protect all human nakedness and shame. The chasuble is white at Easter time, because the angels appeared in white; and red at Pentecost, because of the tongues, which were of red fire, sitting on each man's head. But the main idea is done away with now in the curtailment of the garment, and the chasuble is only a mutilated symbol doing duty for an ornament. Poor Pugin, himself such an earnest and thorough-going symbolist, was much tormented by the unfitness of things in modern ecclesiasticism, both in his own church and in ours; and lamented the impossibility of bringing over Catholics to the perfectness of mediæval times. "But, after all, what's the use of decent vestments with such priests as we have got?" he says in a pet, "A lot of blessed fellows! Why, sir, when they wear my chasubles they don't look like priests, and what's worse, the chasubles don't look like chasubles."

Then what is the dalmatic—the deacon's robe of white with purple stripes, with the right sleeve pluin and very full, but the left fringed or tasselled: the robe still worn by our sovereigns at their coronation, and which has its name from Dalmatia—but the image of bountifulness towards the poor? It is the robe given to deacons and sub-deacons, because they were chosen by the Apostles to serve the tables; and a deacon should have a dalmatic with broader sleeves than a sub-deacon, because he should have a larger generosity; while a bishop should have one with sleeves much broader and wider than the deacon's, because of the same reason in an ascending ratio. A dalmatic signifies an immaculate life as well as hospitality, and it has two stripes before and behind to show that a bishop should exercise his charity to all, both in prosperity and adversity. The transverse line, which forms a cross behind, is of course in allusion to the cross which the Great Bishop of our souls bore when on his way to Calvary. The gloves worn by a bishop mean that his hands should be clean and free from all suspicion of impurity; and the episcopal ring is the wedding ring which marries him to the church, emblematic of the sacrament of faith by which Christ pledges himself to his bride. It is of gold, and round, to signify perfection, and its jewels show forth the splendor of the spiritual gifts, which it is to be supposed were received at the episcopal consecration. All this is catholic, not protestant.

The Pope's tiara, with its three crowns, is a composite emblem, meaning, as the ground-work, the original mitre of linen, which, in its turn, signifies purity and chastity, while the first band of gold denotes the supremacy of the Pope over all other mitred Bishops; the second, added by Boniface VIII, means the prerogative of the spiritual and temporal power combined in the Papacy; and the third, added by Urban V, has reference to the sacred Trinity, to which so much in the Church has reference.

The amice is a white linen cloth worn on the head, with an apparel or moveable strip of embroidery round the brow, like a phylactery, of which no trace remains in our own vestry (amicia was a cap made of goat's or lamb's skin; the chrisome is the linen cloth flung over the newly-baptized, and signifying innocence—in old-time witchcrafts, one of the most important articles in the witches' refectory; the stole is the colored silk scarf worn round the neck, denoting the yoke of Christ, and the cord that bound him; and the cape is, or was originally, a cloak with a hood or cappa, made to protect the wearer against wind and rain, and sometimes called a pluviale. Thus it will be seen that in all the garments, which seem to us just so much senseless ecclesiastical millinery, is a rational meaning and intention useful in its day; and that when we think ourselves wise in scoffing, we only show ourselves unlearned and without understanding.

There is a very common error respecting the crozier, which has now become too deeply rooted to be eradicated. The crozier, properly so called, is the archbishop's staff, terminated by a floriated cross, and not that curved bracken-like head of the bishop's crook, which we generally call a crozier. A bishop's staff and an abbot's was the same in form; but, while the bishop turns his crook outwards to denote his wider authority, an abbot carries his turned inwards, to show that his jurisdiction extends over his own house only; also he covers his with a veil hanging from the knob, when walking with a bishop, to show that his authority is hidden while in the presence of his superior.

In the Church itself, everything is a symbol—every form, every figure, every appliance, every circumstance—nothing is without meaning; though whether that meaning is well expressed is another matter. Thus, the baptismal font is, or always should be, octagonal; the octagon being the figure of Regeneration, "because," says Durandus, "the old creation ended in seven days, wherefore the next number may be taken as symbolical of the new." There is no example of a seven-sided font anywhere in churches which understand their own laws, seven in the language of ecclesiastical symbolism meaning perfection, which baptism is not. The pisciculi, or little fishes so often found sculptured on the sides, are meant to represent young Christians, in allusion to the monogram of Ichthys, by which the early Greek believers expressed the name or title of the Saviour (Iesous Christos Theou Uios Soter; Jesus Christ the Son of God, the Saviour). This afterwards came to be a fish simply; and thus a fish became a sacred symbol in the Christian Church, as it had already been in the Olympian Pantheon. A salamander on a font signifies the baptism of both fire and water—an example of which may be seen at Bridekirk.

The trefoil and the triangle are alike emblems of the Holy Trinity; a quatrefoil sets forth the four Evangelists—also is it the proper figure in which to represent the four Evangelists with our Lord in the centre; or the five wounds are to be so emblemized, the centre standing for the heart; while the cinquefoil represents more especially the mysteries of the Rosary, which are five everywhere—five joyful, five dolorous, and five glorious. The five joyful are, 1. The Annunciation; 2. The Salutation; 3. The Birth at Bethlehem; 4. The Adoration of the Wise Men; 5. The Presentation in the Temple. The five dolorous are, 1. The Agony; 2. The Flagellation; 3. The Crown of Thorns; 4. The Bearing of the Cross; 5. The Crucifixion. And the five glorious are, 1. The Resurrection; 2. The Ascension; 3. The Descent of the Holy Spirit; 4. The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin; 5. The Coronation of our Lady.

The string of beads by which the faithful tell their prayers is called a rosary, perhaps from the practice of carving roses on the larger beads coming between the smaller; and the whole of the mysteries are sometimes represented in one large rose. In some curiously wrought rosaries, the small beads are carved with roses and birds, while the large beads are three-sided—on every side one of the mysteries cut in a trefoil. A hexagon signifies the attributes of God—blessing, honor, glory, power, wisdom, majesty; and a septfoil is used for a representation of the gifts of the Holy Spirit, which are seven-fold—for the seven sacraments of the Church, and for the creation of the world; and for all other things of which seven is the natural figure. A circle means eternity; hence it is used for the adoration of the Lamb, or the rotation of the seasons—subjects often found in the great wheel-windows of pointed churches, sometimes also called marigold windows—the flower of many foils or leaves—and sometimes Catherine windows, the wheel emblemizing that saint.

In numbers, as in geometrical figures, the symbolist finds rich occasion for secret representation. Thus, one represents the Unity of Deity; two, the human and divine attributes of our Lord; three, the Holy Trinity; four, the Evangelists; five, the five wounds; six, the attributes of God; seven, the seven-fold graces of the Holy Spirit; eight, Regeneration; of nine, ten, and eleven I have found no explanation, they are not, it seems, ecclesiastical numbers; but twelve shows forth the Apostles and the whole Church proceeding. Again, the Holy Trinity is symbolized by the nave and two aisles of Saxon churches; also by the triple division into nave, chancel, and sanctum sanctorum, into which the length of a church is parted; also in the triple order of moulding, and the altar steps, which are generally three, or a multiple of three. The great western door is taken to mean Christ—the door by which all enter into the Holy of Holies; the serpent handle, so common to old churches, is an allusion to the text, "They shall lay their hands upon serpents;" and the two lights usually placed over it are typical of his double nature, the human and Divine. Sometimes there are western triplets instead of double ones, which mean the more comprehensive Triad.

The whole church has its own special meaning, both in ground plan and in superstructure. In original idea a church was meant to shadow forth a ship—the ark that is to save us from the stormy world and the deluge of sin and wrath. Indeed, this idea was so dominant that in the Church of SS. Vincenzoe Anastatio at Rome, near S. Paolo alle Tre Fontane, built by Honorius I, A. D. 630, the walls are carved like the ribs of a ship. But if the original idea of a church was that of a ship, or ark, its disposition was that of the cross—the most complex cathedral resolving itself into the form of a cross when seen from a height, or when the ground plan is traced on paper. Indeed, in early churches a cross was marked on the pavement, the upper part coming into the chancel, the arms going into the transepts, and the body lengthening down the nave.

But this was given up after the anathema pronounced by the second Œcumenical Council on all who should tread on the holy symbol. England has fewer cross churches than any other country, the number being only as one to ten; but still the ship or ark, and the cross, remain as the original idea of all Christian churches in early days.

There is yet more symbolism of parts. The first enclosure is the churchyard, answering to the Jewish Court of the Gentiles, a plot or outer court surrounded by a wall to intimate the separation of the church from the world, but coming into no privileges. The north side of the churchyard is in some countries appropriated to those commanded to be buried out of sanctuary—such as suicides, the unbaptized, and the excommunicates. (In some localities in Devonshire, a particular part of the churchyard is devoted to the unbaptized, and called the chrisomer. It will be remembered that chrisome is the name of the linen cloth flung over the face of the newly baptized.) Within this outer court, but still without the proper sanctuary or church, stands the baptistery—the building enclosing the font where regeneration is to be had. Then comes the sacred building itself, extending from west to east, in length greater than in breadth, and ending at the east end in a circle. We have cut off this circle now, but do we not all remember it in foreign churches, immediately behind the high altar? The entrance is to the west, the face always pointing eastward, for the true orientation of a church is one of its primal necessities; the narthex or porch is for penitents and catechumens, not communicants, but joining in the services as learners rather than participators; the nave or body is for "perfect Christians," communicants, and admitted into all the privileges; and the sanctuary or chancel is for the clergy; and each part is separated from the other by a screen. Of these screens the rood-screen, dividing the chancel from the nave, is the most important and emblematic, and full of recondite teaching.

"The images of saints and martyrs," says Durandus, in Neale's and Webb's translation, "appear on the lower panelling as examples of faith and patience to us. The colors of the rood-screen itself represent their passion and victory—the crimson sets forth the one, the gold the other. The curious tracery of network typifies the obscure manner in which heavenly things are set forth while we look at them from the church militant. And forasmuch as the blessed martys passed from this world to the next through sore torments, the mouldings of the chancel arch represent the various kinds of sufferings through which they went. Faith was their support and must be ours; and faith is set forth either in the abstract by the limpet moulding on the chancel arch, or on the screen by the Creed in gilt letters, or is represented by some notable action of which it is the source: so in Clive, Somersetshire, the destruction of a dragon runs along not only the rood-screen but the north parclose also. That the power of evil spirits may be exercised against us till we have left this world, but not after, horrible forms are sometimes sculptured on the west side of the chancel arch. This explains why the chancel is more highly ornamented than the nave. It is the west or nave side, not the chancel or east side, which invariably has the greatest share of ornamentation."

If the western door symbolizes Christ, the east portico symbolizes the Father, while the two side doors mean the Son and the Holy Spirit. The seats round the chancel mean the souls of the faithful; the Trinity in Unity is typified by the moulding thrown across the three lights; sometimes a quatrefoiled or cinquefoiled circle, placed at some little distance above the triplet, typifies the crown of the King of Kings. The single lights, north and south of the Norman and early English churches, set forth the apostles and doctors who have been in their time shining lights in the Church, and the rich pattern of flower-work adorning them means their gifts and graces; where the side-lights are in couplets, two and two, and are six on a side, they mean the apostles sent out in pairs to preach the gospel to mankind. The corona, used in Greek churches and now so extensively in our own, means the Holy Trinity when it bears three lights, the seven gifts of the Spirit when it has seven, and the apostles and Christ when it has twelve all round and one in the centre.

Again, some liken a church to the human body, of which the chancel is the head, the transept the arms, and the nave the rest of the body. The sanctuary represents the vowed virgins, male and female; the chancel, the pure in life; the nave, the honestly married; the four walls are the four evangelists; and the building has length, which is fortitude; breadth, which is charity; and height, which is courage. The foundation is faith; the pavement, humility; the roof, charity, to cover and protect all; the four sides are the four cardinal virtues—justice, fortitude, temperance, and prudence; the windows are hospitality with cheerfulness, and tenderness with charity; the chapels clustered round the main altar represent the communion of saints. The crypts stand for hermits, holiness buried in secresy and silence; the exedra in apsis, the lay portion of the faithful joined to Christ, and the Church; the open court is Christ, free to all comers; the towers are preachers and prelates, and the pinnacles are the life and mind of prelates aspiring heavenward; the cock on the spire signifies watchfulness, calling the sinful to awake—it may also have an allusion to Peter, and how false courage, trusting in itself, betrayed him to cowardice and denial; the iron rod placed above the cross on the summit of the church is the Holy Scriptures consummated—non-symbolically it is a lightning-conductor in all probability; the glass windows are the Holy Scriptures which expel the wind and rain, that is, all things hurtful, while they transmit the light of the sun to the faithful; the lattice-work is the prophets, or other obscure teachers of the church militant; the two side-shafts are the two precepts of charity, or the sending out of the apostles, two and two; the piers are bishops and docters; the bases of the columns are the apostolic fathers who support the whole fabric of the church; the capitals are the opinions of the bishops and doctors; and the ornaments are the words of Holy Scripture. The stalls means contemplation, the pavement is the multitude sustaining the church, and the beams are praises and preachers. Victory over the devil is symbolized, as at St. Peter's, Oxford, where the piers rest on and crush a monster; and the hideous forms of the gargoyles are evil spirits flying from the holy walls. The power of the evil spirits is set forth in the terrible figures sometimes sculptured on the west side of the chancel arch; the straightness of the way of life is shown in the narrowness of the Norman arches; and the final separation of the Church triumphant from all défilement, is figured in the great doom, painted in fresco over the rood-screen.

The stalls are generally crowded with symbolic ornament, much of which refers to the quarrels between the regular and secular clergy, always rife in the Catholic Church. A fox preaching to geese; a cowled double-face; a fox hung by a goose, and two cubs yelping at the foot of the gallows; an ape praying, with an owl perched over his head; a monkey holding a halbert; a fox with a mitre and staff; a young fox in chains, a bag of money in his right paw, and cranes and geese on each side. These are a few of the more easily recognized symbols. But others on the subsellæ seem to intimate that the vices to which they refer are thus put down under the holy men who sat there—put under and sat upon, as we would say in the irreverent language of to-day. Thus an ape is no unfrequent figure on the subsellæ, and an ape is the emblem of unlawful passion (when David looks at Bathsheba in the illuminations to the Penitential Psalms, an ape chained to a tree is introduced, with a meaning quite well known to the cowled artist); a goat has the same signification; a boar means sensuality and ferocity; an owl is darkness and solitude; a dragon is pestilence or the devil; a bat is a man of quick and secret execution; a fox is cunning, deceit, and rapacity; and a peacock is semi-glory—in early times it was the Resurrection, with what aptness of natural symbolism it is rather hard now to say. The pelican is Christ shedding his blood for all mankind, and the Passion is further symbolized by a heart, with five wounds, dropping blood into a chalice; a raven is God's Providence—so are a hen and chickens; the ox is the priesthood; the ermine is purity, and the fish chastity; the lion is royal power, magnanimity, strength, courage, and dominion; the eagle under the lectern is an allusion to St. John. The later meaning of the dove we all know as typifying the Holy Ghost, but earlier doves symbolized the souls of those who had died for the truth. The twelve Apostles are often figured as twelve doves, and the Ascension is emblemized by a flying bird—martyrs, also, by birds let loose; while lions, tigers, oxen, horses, strange fishes, griffins, and all monsters whatsoever, are the fearful [illegible]rdoms to which God's servants are expo[illegible] the powers of the Evil One thus repres[illegible]. An extended hand is God's care upholding the faithful; the phœnix is the Resurrection; our Lord seated in the rainbow the day of judgment. The bee means regal power; the cock, watchfulness; the dolphin, love and society; and the dog is fidelity. The monuments of married women have often a dog sculptured at their feet to show that they were faithful wives. But none of the more pious emblems are ever seen on the subsellæ of the stalls in churches where ecclesiastical symbolism was still a fact—only the first or evil emblems.

Of flowers, the ivy means eternal life; the lily, sacred to the Virgin and all holy saints and martyrs, means purity and chastity; the olive is peace and concord; the oak is virtue and strenth; the herb-Bennet—St. Benedict's herb—is a frequent ornament for crockets and finials, its finely draped leaf rendering it specially apt for an enclosing foliage; a palm-branch is the sign of the Christian's victory in martyrdom; the eucharistic symbols of grapes and wheat-ears need no comment; while the rose and royal pomegranate are also too well known to need explanation as ecclesiastical symbols.

Then for colors: white, as also silver, means innocence and purity, the greatest virtue inculcated in the early Church, and with this virtue that also of charity; black is for counsel, antiquity, and mourning; blue is piety and sincerity, divine contemplation and godliness of conversation: being the color of the heavens it is attributed to the holiest persons, which was the reason why the Jewish High Priest wore it, and why Our Lady wears it; gold is purity, dignity, wisdom, and glory of a higher quality of spiritual merit than even the chaste and stainless silver; green is the bountifulness of God, mirth, youth, and gladness—a green field is a symbol of the Resurrection, and red is divine charity and love, also martyrdom.

In monumental symbolism the early priests had a lion under their feet, as significant of how they trampled down the strong powers of the world and the evil powers of sin; a distaff means the mother of a family; a naked body, deep humility, whether partially shrouded or emaciated; the crossed legs signify the accamplishment of the vow of pilgrimage to the Holy Land; angels bearing a child mean the new-born soul ascending to heaven; churches, etc., in the hand denote founders and builders; a body finely clothed in the upper part and lying under a gorgeous canopy, but terminating in a worm-eaten skeleton, shows the vanity of riches and the pitiful end of all human glory; a chalice shows a priest—so does a ring—so does the hand raised in benediction over a cup; but the first two fingers raised, and the third and fourth dropped, denote a bishop.

Pennant, in his "Notes on Lichfield Cathedral," quoted by Poole, says:—"I have a singular drawing of a tomb, and cast of a knight, naked to his waist, his legs and thighs armed, and at his feet and head a stag's horn; his hair long and dishevelled; a scroll in his hands, as if he was reading a confession or act of contrition; across his middle, on his basnet, is his coat of arms, which show him to have been a Stanley. He is called Captain Stanley, and is said to have been excommunicated, but to have received funeral rites in holy ground, having shown signs of repentance, on condition that his monument should bear these marks of disgrace. I find a Sir Humphrey Stanley, of Pipe, who died in the reign of Henry VII, who had a squabble with the chapter about carrying the water through his lands to the close. He also defrauded the prebendary of Stotford of his tithes; so, probably, this might be the gentleman who incurred the censure of the Church for his impiety."

It was not likely that poor Sir Humphrey would ever have his name inscribed on the diptych from which the names of the faithful dead which were read by the deacon with a loud voice after the consecration of the host. Bishops unjustly condemned had their names inscribed on the diptych by way of reparation; but bold, high-handed, self-willed Captain Stanley was surely not of the number. And naming the host brings us to the small fact that the wafer, before consecration, is called altar-bread, or singing-bread; and that the altar-cloth covering the elements is the corporale, as covering the body.

Then there are various meanings connected with crosses, of which, by-the-way, there are many kinds. The altar cross, the processional cross, the rood cross, the reliquary cross, the consecration, and the pectoral cross. The pectoral cross was oftentimes of great service in the lives of holy men. St. Gregory of Tours once extinguished a fire by simply drawing forth his pectoral cross, in which were relics of the Blessed Virgin, of the Apostles, and of St. Martin. The four extremities of the cross represent the four quarters of the globe in which the doctrine of Christ is preached; the four pieces of wood of which it is made, namely, the upright piece, the cross piece, and the two supplemental pieces under the feet and title, represent each a deep mystery. So do the four nails. The spear is charity, and the crown of thorns penance. As the end of the cross is glory, so at the end of most in figures is added the word "Alleluia." When placed on the altar it is between two lights, to show Christ as the Mediator between Jew and Gentile; and the spire-cross is surmounted by a weathercock, to intimate the watchfulness and vigilance needed by the Church.

In the representations of angels they are mostly robed in white, and "discalceate," or without sandals, to show that they are not of earth; they are winged with golden feathers, and they wear jewelled apparels; sapphires, meaning divine contemplation; rubies, divine love; crystals, purity; and emeralds, unfading youth.

They bear—1. Flaming swords, as ministers of the wrath of God; 2. Trumpets, as being the voices of God; 3. Sceptres, as executors of the power of God; 4. Thuribles or censers, carrying up the prayers of saints to God—thuribles or censers symbolize the prayers of the faithful; 5. Instruments of music, as harps, organs, etc., as intimating the felicity which they enjoy, and the happiness to which they invite the soul. These are the meanings with which the old painters surrounded their angels. Patriarchs and prophets of the olden times are represented as carrying scrolls of parchment, rolled up, and with their heads covered by hoods, in sign that before the advent of Christ the doctrine of God's grace was involved in obscurity and undeveloped, the Scriptures as yet a sealed book and a folded parchment. And of individual saints and angels, St. Michael bears a pair of scales, and a rod tipped with a cross flory at the upper end. The archangels have crosses or coronets on their foreheads, to show that they have warred against the devil. St. Gabriel has a sceptre or royal wand; St. Raphael, a fish; St. Catherine, her wheel; St. Cæcilia, her organ, etc.: while to almost all saints is given the lily, and to all martys the palm. The Blessed Virgin is generally seen with a pot of lilies, bearing the label "Ave Maria, gratiæ plena" round about; or with a fleur de lis; or with a white rose "rayonnée," or "en soliel," as the heraldists say; or with a tower, for her state and title of Turris Davidua, or Turris Eburnea; or with a gate for Fœderis Arca; or with a judgment seat for Sedes Sapientiæ; or with a golden house for Domus Aurea; or with a star for Stella Matutina. She also wears a star on her left shoulder, and a circlet or crown of stars round her head; and her cope or mantel is powdered with stars. Under her feet is the new moon or dragon, in allusion to Revelations or Genesis. She has also the mystical "vesica piscis," or almond, as her symbol, this signifying virginity and self-production, and having no reference to arks or fishes, as many suppose. The almond flowering in a flower-pot, the lid terminating in a cross or crucifix, is one of the most general accompaniments of the Annunciation, always such a favorite subject with Romanist artists.

Again quoting from Mason Neale's and Webb's translation of Durandus, I will give a grand bit of general symbolism, which if fanciful is eloquent, and, perhaps, not wholly untrue:—

"In England, from the time that Edward VI directed the execution of Archbishop Scrope, when the State interfered, it was with a strong arm, cramping and confining, obliging the Church to confine herself to ritual observances, and forbidding her to expatiate on the grand objects for which she was ordained. Now would there be a more fitting expression of this than in the Perpendicular style? Does not its stiffness, its failure in harmony, its want of power and adaptation, its continual introduction of heraldry, its monotony, its breaking up by hard continued lines, its shallowness, its meretriciousness, its display, set forth what we know to have been the character of the contemporary Church. Above all, do not the reintroduction of horizontality, the Tudor arch, the depressed pier, speak of the want of spirituality? If so in the Anglican, the Gallican was worse off. The State gradually interfered with it, embraced it with its dangerous friendship, made its observances meaningless while sustaining their splendor; secularized its abbeys, by appropriating them to political ends; made statesmen of its bishops; gave it outside show while eating out its heart. Does not Flamboyant express this? A vast collection of elegant forms, meaninglessly strung together; richness of ornament, actually weakening construction, vagaries of tracery, as if the hand possessed of church art were suddenly deprived of church feelings; nothing plain, simple, intelligible, holy; parts neglected, parts ostentatious; the west front of Abbeville to a choir that would disgrace a hamlet. In Spain again, where Christianity unfolded itself later, so also was church art later in its development. San Miguel, at Seville, which was actually built in 1305, would in England be set down to the date of 1180. In Italy, when there was no State to interfere with the Church, paganism, which had always been more or less at work, sprung up at once at the time of the great schism, and has ever since prevailed. In England, the symbolism which lingered longest was that of the chancel and the nave. Nor was this destroyed summarily; the importance of the chancel had been gradually, all through the Perpendicular era, weakened by chancel, aisles, and the omission of the chancel arch; it was but to omit the rood-screen and parclose, and the mystical division vanished, as at Hawkshead, 1564."

I have put this article together from various books treating of the subject, offering it for what it is worth, as an explanation to some, and a collection of details interesting to some, but by no means as an incentive to the worship of Symbolism to any. The time for all these dark allusions and hidden secrets has, happily, gone by, never to return; and with the destruction of the rood-screen has gone, surely forever, that mystical separation of the clergy from the laity which gave the former such an awful power over the souls of the people, which bound the conscience of the world in helpless darkness at their feet. The full and free participation of the laity in all the knowledge, if not in the offices, of the clergy, has been the real cause of the destruction of the rood-screen. We have no need of queer monsters on the subsellæ of our stalls to remind us that we are to put fraud, deceit, lying, and impurity far below us. Education and a free press, unchecked speech and unfettered thought, have done more for us than the obscure symbols of church architecture and ornamentation; and it is well that each man should feel that on himself lies the burden of his own well doing, and that, henceforth, no priest can make or unmake the law by which a sinner's soul is to be saved, or an evil life purified and made acceptable to the Highest. The Romish priesthood had its work to do in the world, and it did it, in spite of some shortcomings inseparable from human action, well, faithfully, and truly. It was the great guardian of holy secrets, and it kept them faithfully; the ruler and guide of men's minds, and it ruled them well; but now is there no need of those great class and official separations; and the rood-screen is abolished, as the veil of the Temple was formerly rent. Ecclesiastical symbolism, like so much else in life, is of the past; let it gather its shroud decently about its shoulders, and die with the grace of a thing knowing its last hour to have come.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF WARREN F. FERGUSON.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THOMAS GREENBANK, Assignee of the Estate of WARREN F. FERGUSON, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, April 29, 1867, at half-past 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 32 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia. E. H. THARP,

4 8 thstu6t* Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA

ESTATE OF JAMES C. WORRELL, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of EMILY S. WORRELL, Administratrix, c. t. a., of the Estate of JAMES C. WORRELL, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on THURSDAY, the 2d day of May, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 123 S. FIFTH street, in the city of Philadelphia. AMOS BRIGGS,

4 17 thstu6t* Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA: ANNA I. HARSHAW by her next friend, etc., vs. SAMUEL HARSHAW.

December Term, 1866. No. 84. In Divorce.

To Samuel Harshaw, Respondent. Take notice of a Rule in the above case returnable SATURDAY, April 27, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed.

RICHARD LUDLOW,

4 19 4t* Attorney for Libellant.

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INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10, or 20 Year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business amongits Policy holders.

Money is received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary,
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

7 27[

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30[

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
INCORPORATED 1864—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

MUTUAL.

CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP.

ACCUMULATION, $500,000

Cash Dividend in 1867, Forty per Cent.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.

E. BRAINARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, N. E. corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, second story front office, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 214 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gaskmer, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [2 23[

A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.

A FEW GOOD SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

SHIPPING.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE

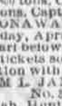
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 800 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings
WYOMING, 800 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship TONAWANDA, will leave for the above port on Saturday, April 27, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1[



THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

VIA HAVANA.

STAR OF THE UNION, 1362 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey
JUNIATA 1215 tons, Captain P. La Hoxie.

Will leave this port every two weeks alternately touching at Havana for passengers going and returning.

THE STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans April 27, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port April 27.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nassau, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1[No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, April 27, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1[No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

EDINBURGH.....Wednesday, April 24
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, April 27
CITY OF CORK.....Wednesday, May 1
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, May 4
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, May 11
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$35
To London	115	To London	2
To Paris	125	To Paris	4

Passage by the Wednesday steamers—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $35 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7[No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
JAMES SCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street and No. 23 BROADWAY
11 Or to THOS. E. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St.

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 18th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
11[No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1[DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CAST IRON SERVICE PIPE AND BRANCHES.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Water Department, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street, until WEDNESDAY, April 24, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the following Cast Iron Service Pipe and Branches, delivered at such points in the city as the Chief Engineer may designate, free from Government tax. Proposals to state price per pound only.

9,850 feet Pipes of 4 inches diameter.
40,425 feet Pipes of 6 inches diameter.
612 feet Pipes of 8 inches diameter.
1,225 feet Pipes of 10 inches diameter.
612 feet Pipes of 12 inches diameter.

Also, 100,000 pounds or more of Branches, Sleeves, etc. etc.

All patterns to be furnished by the contractor, and to be approved by the Chief Engineer.

No allowance will be made for any metal in the pipes, branches, bends, etc., five per cent. above the specified weights.

Specifications can be seen at the Office of the Chief Engineer.

All pipes to be cast vertically; the 8-inch, 10-inch, and 12-inch with beds down.

All the pipes, branches, and curves are to be coated with coal pitch varnish in accordance with the memorandum to be had at the office.

All the pipes and castings shall be subjected to such tests and inspections as may be considered necessary by the Chief Engineer to insure a correct judgment of the quality of the material and workmanship.

No bid will be received except from persons manufacturing the article bid for, and unless it be accompanied with a certificate that a bond of five hundred dollars has been deposited with the City Solicitor, as per Ordinance of May 25, 1860; and in addition, to give a bond in a sum of not less than five thousand dollars as a penalty for not fulfilling the contract as entered into by the party making the lowest bid.

FREDERICK GRAFF,
4 20 3t Chief Engineer Water Department.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to
2 7 s 1 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons Patented August 18, 1863; May 2, 1865; May 1, 186

Address KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 629 ARCH Street Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Provide for the Sale of Certain Real Estate.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Commissioner of City Property, under the direction of the Committee on City Property, be and he is hereby authorized and directed to sell at public auction, after due advertisement, the lots of ground and premises mentioned and described in the schedule which is hereto annexed and made part of this ordinance.

Section 2. The said lots of ground and premises shall be sold separately, or in parcels, to the highest bidders, and for the highest prices which may be bidden for the same. The consideration for such sale or sales shall be cash, or, at the option of the purchaser, twenty per cent. of the purchase money may be paid in cash, and the balance secured by bond and mortgage of the premises, payable in five years, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of July and January in each year, with the usual stipulation to be inserted in said bond and mortgage, that in case of default in payment of interest for thirty days, the whole principal sum shall thereupon become due and recoverable by law: *Provided*, That when the lot of ground hereby authorized to be sold is unimproved and vacant, the purchaser, at his option, in lieu of the said mortgage to secure the balance of the purchase money as above mentioned, may have the said balance charged upon the ground by ground-rent deed or deeds, in the usual form. The said ground-rents thereby created to be paid in equal semi-annual payments on the first of July and January in each year; *And provided further*, That the purchasers shall pay all expenses for deeds, bonds, mortgages, stamps, acknowledgments, and other expenses in the matter of making the conveyance from the city to the purchasers.

Section 3. Whenever any of the said lots of ground and premises shall have been sold and the terms of sale complied with, by payment of the whole or stipulated proportions of the purchase money in cash to the City Treasurer, it shall be the duty of the Mayor to execute and deliver to the purchasers a proper deed or deeds, in fee simple or reserving ground-rent, for his, her, or their properties, with the seal of the City of Philadelphia affixed thereto; and it shall be the duty of the City Treasurer, under the direction of the Committee on Finance, to apply the mortgages and bonds, or proceeds of such sales, with the annual income and interest on mortgages and ground-rents, as the same may fall due, and the principal sums of said mortgages and ground-rents, whenever the same may be paid or redeemed, to the Sinking Fund of the City of Philadelphia.

SCHEDULE.

No. 1. All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the messuage and tenement now erected thereon, situate on the north side of Race street, being No. 431, at a distance of fifty-two feet three inches east of the east side of Fifth street; containing in front or breadth on the said Race street sixteen feet five inches, and extending of that width northward eighty feet, with the right and privilege into an eighteen feet ten inch wide court, called Richardson's court, leading southward into the said Race street; bounded on the north by a lot or piece of ground now of the City of Philadelphia, on the east by said Richardson's court, on the south by said Race street, and on the west by a lot or piece of ground now or late of ——, and partly by the end of the Fifth street lots.

No. 2. All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the messuage and tenement now erected thereon, situate on the west side of Richardson's court (being No. 1), at the distance of eighty feet north on the north side of Race street, containing in front or breadth on said Richardson's court nine feet eight inches, and extending of that width westward nineteen feet ten inches, with use and privilege of the privies at the north end of said Richardson's court. Bounded on the north by a lot or piece of ground now of the City of Philadelphia, on the east by said Richardson's court, on the south by a lot or piece of ground now of the city of Philadelphia, and on the west by the ends of the Fifth street lots.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the messuage or tenement now erected thereon, situate on the west side of Richardson's court (being No. 2), at the distance of eighty-nine feet eight inches north of the north side of Race street, containing in front or breadth on said Richardson's court twenty-one feet nine inches, and extending of that width westward nineteen feet ten inches, with the use and privilege of the privies on the north end of said Richardson's court. Bounded on the north by a lot or piece of ground now of the city of Philadelphia, on the east by said Richardson's court, and on the south by a lot now of the city of Philadelphia, and on the west by the ends of the Fifth street lots.

No. 4. All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the messuage or tenement now erected thereon, situate on the west side of Richardson's court (being No. 3), at the distance of one hundred and eleven feet five inches north of the north side of Race street, containing in front or breadth on said Richardson's court twenty-one feet ten inches, and extending of that width westward nineteen feet ten inches, with the use and privilege of the privies on the north end of said Richardson's court. Bounded on the north by a lot or piece of ground now of the city of Philadelphia, on the east by said Richardson's court, on the south by a lot of the city of Philadelphia, on the west by said Richardson's court, on the south by a lot of the city of Philadelphia, and on the west by the ends of the Fifth street lots.

No. 5. All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the messuage or tenement thereon erected, situate on the west side of Richardson's court, being No. 4, at the distance of one hundred and thirty-three feet three inches north of the north side of Race street, containing in front or breadth on said Richardson's court twenty-seven feet three inches, and extending of that width westward nineteen feet ten inches, with the use and privilege of the privies on the north end of said Richardson's court; bounded on the north by a lot now or late of ——, on the east by said Richardson's court, on the south by a lot of ground now of the city of Philadelphia, and on the west by the ends of the Fifth street lots.

No. 6. All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the two-and-a-half-story brick building thereon erected, situate on the east side of Front street, at the distance of forty-two feet six and one quarter inches north of Noble street, in the Eleventh Ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on said Front street twenty-one feet nine inches, and extending of that width in length or depth easterly at right angles with said Front street sixty-two feet.

No. 7. All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the southeast corner of South and Carbon streets, in the Twenty-sixth Ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on said South street ten feet, and extending in length or depth southward along the east side of said Carbon street twenty feet.

No. 8. All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the two-and-a-half-story frame building thereon erected, situate on the east side of Front street, in the Eleventh Ward of the city of Philadelphia, beginning at the distance of sixty-four feet three and one-quarter inches north of Noble street, thence extending easterly at right angles with said Front street sixty-two feet; thence extending northerly parallel with said Front street twenty-one feet nine and three-quarter inches; thence extending westerly on a line at right angles with Beach street sixty-two feet one and a half inches to said Front street; and thence extending southerly along said Front street twenty-five feet and three-quarters of an inch to the place of beginning.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twentieth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 23 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize the Sale of the Building known as the Moyamensing Hall, and the Lot of Ground upon which the said Building is erected.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Commissioner of City Property be and he is hereby directed to advertise and sell, at public sale, to the highest bidder, under the supervision of the Committee on City Property, all that lot of ground upon which is erected the building known as Moyamensing Hall, situate on the south side of Christian street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, in the Second Ward of said city, containing in front on Christian street about one hundred and sixty feet, and in depth about one hundred and seventy-seven feet: Provided, that twenty per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of sale, and the balance may be secured upon the premises by mortgage, payable in five years, with interest semi-annually, or on ground-rent in the usual form, or the whole purchase money may be paid in cash at the option of the purchaser, upon the delivery of the deed, and under such other conditions and terms of sale as shall be fixed by said Committee. The said whole lot to be first divided into smaller lots of convenient size, pursuant to a plan thereof, to be prepared under the supervision of said Committee by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor: And provided, that the Commissioner be and he is hereby also directed to advertise and sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, under the supervision of said Committee, the said the materials of said buildings and Hall, with the condition that the purchaser shall remove the brick, stone, and other materials of said building, within sixty days after the said sale thereof.

Section 2. That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to affix the corporate seal of said city to such deed or deeds as may be necessary to convey the said lots of ground to the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twentieth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 23 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Provide for the Sale of Certain Real Estate vested in the City of Philadelphia.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Commissioner of City Property be and he is hereby authorized and directed to sell at public auction, after thirty days' notice of time and place of sale, by advertisements in three of the daily papers of the said city, all that certain lot of ground situate on the north side of Chesnut street, beginning at the northwest corner of Twenty-third street, and extending along said Chesnut street two hundred and forty feet to Twenty-fourth street, and in depth northward three hundred and sixty feet to a certain twenty-four feet street called Simes street; bounded on the north by Simes street, on the east by Twenty-third street, and on the south by Chesnut street, and on the west by Twenty-fourth street, lately occupied by the Philadelphia Gas Works.

Provided, that the said piece of ground shall first be divided into lots, pursuant to the plan hereunto annexed, and each lot shall be sold separately, with the privilege to the bidder of taking four additional lots adjoining each other, and the one purchased, at the same rate.

And provided, that twenty per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of the delivery of the deed, and the balance may be secured on the premises by mortgage or ground-rent deeds, or may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twentieth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 23 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Authorizing the City Controller to Make Certain Transfers.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and is hereby directed to transfer one hundred and fifty-five dollars and twenty-five cents to Item 1 of an ordinance to make an appropriation to defray the expenses to be incurred for the reception of the State flags, as follows:—

From Item 2 (two), staging and decorations, twenty-five dollars and twenty-five cents	$25·25
From Item 8 (eight), salutes, one hundred and thirty dollars	130·00
One hundred and fifty-five dollars and twenty-five cents	$155·25

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twentieth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 23 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1[N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 8[

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,

Importer and Dealer in

House-Furnishing Goods,

NO. 923 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1mstf

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

J. A. WILSON'S

(Successor

DRY GOODS.

MARKET & NINTH. COOPER & CONARD.

DRESS GOODS.

Colored Alpacas, all the new shades, 50, 62, and 75c.
Melanges in every mixture, 37, 62, and 75 cents.
Poplin Alpacas, for forest dresses, 75c. to $1'00.
Silk and Wool Poplins, for spring wear, $1 00.
Check Mohairs, black and white, 31 to 60 cents.
Blue, Green, Brown, and Lilac, and White Checks, 38 cents.
Plaid Toll de Venice, extra fine and wide, 88 cents.
Striped Dress Goods, from 37 cents upwards.
Calicoes, finest selection in the city, 12½ cents up.
Ginghams 25 cents; double-fold, best imported, 38c.

BLACK GOODS.

Black Gros Grains, Taffetas, Drap de France, etc.
Elegant Line Black Silks at the new prices.
50 cent Black Alpacas, extra good for the price.
65 cent Black Demi-Mohairs, still another lot of these.
$1 00, 90, and 80 cent Black Mohairs are unequalled.
75, 88 cents, and $1'00 double width Black Mousselines.
45 50, and 62 cent single width Mousselines.
Black Tamise, Canton Cloth, Poplin Alpacas, etc.
Black English Grenadine, good color, for 35 cents.
Black Tamartines, French Grenadines, etc.
Black and White Prints, Delaines, Checks, etc.
Black Gloves, Mourning Handkerchiefs, etc.

SHAWLS.

Spring Shawls, the most complete line ever offered.
American and Imported Square Shawls, $2 50 to $5.
Printed Paisley, Black Centres, with rich Borders.
Black Thibet Long and Square Shawls.

MANTILLAS.

Rich Silk Mantles, for best custom.
Taffeta and Gros Grain Mantles.
Spring Cloth Sacques and Circles, the most stylish garments we've ever had.
Cloaks and Mantles made to order. [1 2 stuth4p
Magnificent assortment Cloaking Cloths.
American, French, English, and German Fabrics.
Royal Stock Cloths, for ladies' and gents' wear.

FASHIONS FOR LADIES.

NOW OPEN

New Paris Cloaks and Mantillas,

WALKING SUITS

AND

COSTUMES DE VOYAGE,

For Ladies and Misses.

BLACK DRESS SILKS

FROM $2 TO $10

Lace Points and Rotondes.

OUR DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT,

Under the superintendence of accomplished modistes is NOW OPEN for the prompt execution of all orders entrusted to us.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

2 25 stuth2mrp No. 920 CHESNUT Street

TO THE LADIES.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR SPRING SUPPLY OF

WHITE GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

NEW STYLE FRINGED LACE TIDIES,
NEW STYLE FRINGED APPLIQUE TIDIES,
NEW STYLE FRINGED CROCHET TIDIES,
ALLENCIENNES,
LACE MUSLINS,
TUCKED MUSLINS,
BRILLIANTE,
FRENCH MULL,
SOFT CAMBRICS,
TARLETANS,
SHEER LAWNS,
ORGANDIES,
INDIA TWILLS,
NAINSOOKS,
INDIA MULL,
WHITE AND COLORED PIQUETS,
FRENCH PERCALES, MADAPOLAMS,

Together with a choice assortment of

COLLARS, CUFFS, SETS, WORKED EDGINGS INSERTINGS, BANDS, LACES, CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

HOSIERY.

ALL AT THE PRESENT REDUCED PRICES.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

4 4 thstu9t NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

AT THORNLEY'S!!!

NEW GOODS,
BEAUTIFUL GOODS,
FASHIONABLE GOODS,
DECIDEDLY CHEAP GOODS
SILK GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
DOMESTIC GOODS
WHITE GOODS.
GOODS FOR MEN,
GOODS FOR BOYS
GOODS FOR CHILDREN.

IN FACT,

THORNLEY'S,

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS,

Is a good place to buy DRY GOODS, because you are sure to get the worth of your money, and always a large stock to select from.

"ONE PRICE CASH STORE."

THE FIVE STORY WHITE BUILDING.

Established in 1853. [3 16 3mSp

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Invites attention to his Elegant Stock of

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,

LONG AND SQUARE,

This Season's Importation. At moderate prices. Together with a choice selected stock of Silks, Shawls, and Dress Goods, which will be sold CHEAP. [4 16 3m

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

LINEN DRILLS AND DUCKS.

OUR SPRING ASSORTMENT OF LINENS FOR PANTS, JACKETS, COATS, ETC., IS NOW OPEN.

WHITE LINEN DRILLS.
COLORED LINEN DRILLS.
STRIPED LINEN DRILLS, FLAX COLORED.
STRIPED LINEN DRILLS, WHITE GROUNDS.
LINEN DUCKS, VARIOUS COLORS.
HEAVY WHITE LINEN DUCKS.
BUFF COLORED LINEN DUCKS.
BLOUSE LINENS, VARIOUS COLORS.
PRINTED LINENS, NEAT PATTERNS.

Our assortment includes all kinds of LINENS suitable for Coats' and Boys' Summer Wear.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

THE LINEN STORE,

4 5 thstu8mrp] No. 828 ARCH STREET.

NOVELTIES IN BLACK SILKS,

NOVELTIES IN CLOAKINGS,

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,

NOVELTIES IN WHITE GOODS,

AT

M'ELROY'S

Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH St.,

4 2 tuths1 ABOVE MARKET.

AT RETAIL.

POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

4 6 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT Street,

OPEN DAILY

NEW STYLES FANCY BONNETS,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS.

NOVELTIES IN

FRENCH FLOWERS,
MARIBEAU FLOWERS,
BRONZE FLOWERS,
BONNET FRAMES,
SILKS, RIBBONS, CRAPES,
ORNAMENTS, FRINGES, ETC.,
STRAW BONNETS,
ENGLISH HATS,
MOURNING BONNETS.

WOOD & CARY,

3 25 2m] NO. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

BLANK BOOKS,

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,

2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET

WEDDING CARDS.

PARTY INVITATIONS.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,

2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

$10 REWARD.—IF THE PERSONS WHO took the COATS from the office of the subscriber will return the papers, or send them where I can regain them, the above reward will be paid, and no questions asked.

S. M. CORSON, Attorney-at-Law,

4 22 3t No. 609 WALNUT Street,

CARPETINGS.

1867. SPRING. 1867.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

904

CHESNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA.

OPENING

OF

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

NEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

100 PIECES

YARD AND A HALF WIDE

VELVETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

1000 PIECES

JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS'

ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

500 PIECES

BEST MAKES

ENGLISH BRUSSELS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS

FOR

HALLS AND STAIRS, WITH EXTRA BORDERS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

CHOICE DESIGNS

FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

250 PIECES

English Royal Wilton Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

50 SHEETS

EXTRA QUALITY

ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS

J. F. & E. B. ORNE

904

CHESNUT STREET

100 PIECES

NEW CANTON MATTINGS,

WHITE,
RED,
CHECKED, and
FANCY,

3 16 stuthsm4p] ALL WIDTHS.

CARPETINGS

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

MANUFACTURERS OF

THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

CANTON MATTINGS,

FRESH IMPORTATIONS,

All Widths and Styles.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN.

REMOVAL

OF

TOWNSEND & CO.

TO

No. 59 North SECOND Street,

BELOW ARCH, EAST SIDE.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

The attention of our friends and patrons is called to our

REMOVAL

To No. 59 North SECOND Street, below Arch east side, where it will be our aim to keep in store such GOODS only as we have every confidence will give satisfaction to our customers. [3 30 stuth2mrp

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS

MATTINGS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. R. WHITE,

No. 13 North SECOND Street.

CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

4 5 1m First Carpet Store above Market.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS

J. T. DELACROIX,

No. 37 South SECOND Street,

Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of

J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.

Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

J. T. DELACROIX,

No. 37 South SECOND Street,

Between Market and Chesnut streets.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting upof Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

JUST OPENED,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

OF

NOVELTIES

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

ALSO,

SPRING UNDERWEAR,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
ETC. ETC.,

1 22 rp] AT

JOHN C. ARRISON'S,

NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET

J. WM. HOFMANN,

NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

HOSIERY GOODS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES, For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear,

LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
MISSES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
GENTS' MERINO, MERINO GAUZE, COTTON, AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
YOUTHS' MERINO COTTON, AND MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS.

3 5 tuths

J. W. SCOTT & CO.

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

3 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 23 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

McCLELLAND & CO.,

(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.)

AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.

On Thursday morning.

April 25, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases men's, boys', and youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, a general assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear. [4 20 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS

Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash,

On Thursday Morning,

April 25, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks and cottons, to which we invite the attention of dealers.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for exhibition early on the morning of sale. [4 19 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

April 26, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 250 pieces rich superfine and fine ingrain, Venetian, hemp, cottage and rag carpetings, etc., embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [4 20 3t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

April 29, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 700 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [4 23 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, AND SPANISH BOOKS.

Including many scarce and curious works; also, illustrated works, consigned direct from London by Mr. Edward L. miey, to be sold

On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday Afternoons, April 23, 24, and 25,

Commencing each day at 4 o'clock. [4 22 3t

Sale School House Lane.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, HANDSOME BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC. ETC.

On Wednesday,

24th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, at the residence of the late Dr. Uhler, School House lane, fourth house above the railroad station, by catalogue, the superior furniture, piano forte, etc. [4 22 2t

Sale Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, FRENCH-PLATE MIRRORS, PIANO-FORTES, BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC. ETC.

On Thursday Morning Next,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, an extensive assortment of excellent second-hand furniture, elegant piano-fortes, fine mirrors, carpets, etc. [4 22 3t

Sale at No. 329 N. Fourth street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT PIANO FORTES, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

26th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 329 N. Fourth street, by catalogue, the entire superior parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture. [4 22 4t

Sale at the Quincy Bowling Saloon, No. 311 Chesnut street.

SIX BOWLING ALLEYS, TENPINS, BALLS, BAR AND FIXTURES, ETC.

On Friday Afternoon,

26th inst., at 2 o'clock. [4 22 4t

PUBLIC SALE.

THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

LARGE AND VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT, 204 ACRES, CECIL COUNTY, MARYLAND, on a road leading from Philadelphia to Baltimore, two miles from Rising Sun Station on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

On TUESDAY, April 30, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that large and valuable Farm and Country Seat, known as the "Sharon Farm," 204 acres, Cecil county, Maryland, situate on a road leading from Philadelphia to Baltimore, two miles from Rising Sun Station, on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

The neighborhood is desirable, convenient to churches, schools, mill, stores, etc.

The Tenant House is occupied by a good farmer, capable of conducting the farm, and is willing to stay if desired by a purchaser.

May be examined on application to the owner and occupant, Mr. Jacob Haines.

Terms—$6000 may remain on mortgage.

Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA, March, 1867 4 19 20 23 27

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS

No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

Handbills of each property issued separately,

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers, Ledger, North American, German Free Press, Inquirer, Evening Bulletin, German Democrat, Age, "Evening Telegraph," Press, and Legal Intelligencer,

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

HIGH-CLASS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS,

Including the entire importation of

A. D'HUYVETTER, ESQ., OF ANTWERP.

B. SCOTT, Jr., is instructed to announce a sale of highest-class American and Foreign Paintings, including 350 of the best ever offered in this city, and imported recently by A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., of Antwerp. The paintings will be open for exhibition on Monday, the 29th instant.

In consequence of the magnitude of this sale, the Gallery will be closed for two days previous to the exhibition. The sale will be without reserve, and the last important one for the spring of 1867. 4 20 6t

A. S. ROBINSON'S

FIRST LARGE SALE OF MANTEL, PIER, AND OVAL MIRRORS,

Of the finest quality of Thick White French Plate Glass, splendidly framed in variety of styles,

Will take place at the Gallery of B. SCOTT, Jr., No. 1020 CHESNUT Street,

On Thursday Morning,

April 25, at 10 o'clock.

The goods will be ready for examination on Monday, April 22, as above. [4 18 6t

GRAND SALE OF FRENCH BRONZE FIGURES, ELEGANT CLOCKS, ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY, CLASSICAL VASES, ETC. ETC.

The importation of Messrs. Vitti Bros. (late Vito Vitti & Sons), to take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, on Wednesday, May 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and will be continued in the evening at 7½ o'clock. The collection will be ready for examination two days previous to sale. [4 20 9t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

SALE OF DIAMOND JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

At 11 o'clock, at the Auction Store, will be sold a collection of elegant diamond jewelry, fine gold and silver watches, gold, pearl, coral, and other jewelry, being part of a stock of a jeweller retiring from business. [4 19 4t

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS BY EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN ARTISTS.

On Wednesday Evening,

At 8 o'clock, at the Art Gallery, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a collection of over one hundred Oil Paintings, by American and European artists.

Catalogues will be ready on Monday, when the paintings will be open for exhibition. [4 19 4t

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, PIANO FORTES, MELODEONS, PLATED WARE, CHINA, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superb Furniture, from families declining housekeeping, comprising parlor, chamber, dining-room, and kitchen Furniture. [4 23 3t

LARGE SALE OF COTTON AND WOOLLEN MACHINERY, STEAM ENGINE, ETC.

On Tuesday,

April 30th, at 10 o'clock,

Catalogues can be had at the Auction Store. [4 23 6t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS

No. 240 MARKET STREET,

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 750 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC., by Catalogue, on a credit,

On Wednesday Morning,

April 24, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a full line of new and desirable goods for present sales. [4 20 3t

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER

Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 2 21tf

AUCTION SALES.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS

No. 127 S. FOURTH Street,

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

REAL ESTATE SALE, FRIDAY APRIL 26,

Will include—

SOUTH THIRD STREET, No. 19, very valuable Business Stand and Office Building, five-story brick, 18 by 54.

VALUABLE TIMBER TRACT, 112 acres, Elk county, Pa., six miles from Ridgway, three and a half from Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

SOUTH ELEEENTH STREET, No. 1016, neat three-story Brick Residence, 16 by 74.

READ! READ!

THE

WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT.

WHAT IS IT?

It is a neat White Shield for the breast, prettier than linen, intended to be worn over your undershirt, and which, when soiled, may be quickly restored to its original purity by a wet towel or sponge. It will save you time; will save you trouble, save money, vexation and toil.

FOR SALE

AT THE

FURNISHING STORES.

WITH A

WATER-PROOF

SHIRT FRONT,

AND A FEW UNDERSHIRTS,

YOU MAY GO

To Paris and back without a White Shirt.

You will never have a rumpled bosom;
You will always preserve a clean appearance;
You may travel without annoyance;
Without your trunk full of dirty shirts;
You need not stop to wash up.

THUS, TOO,

You will save in hotel bills;
Save in cost of Shirts;
Save in washing;
Save in labor;
Save in soap;
Save in coal;
Save too

The vexation and confusion consequent in the weekly preparation of your linen and preserve the temper of your wife.

MANUFACTORY:

No. 44 South THIRD St.,

4 20 stuth12t SECOND STORY.

GREAT FIRE AT

WILKESBARRE, PA.

THE EVANS & WATSON SAFE

Always Reliable.

TWO SAFES TESTED AFTER ELEVEN YEARS' USE.

THE "INSIDE-DOOR" SAFE

NEVER FAILS,

AND OFFERS

PERFECT SECURITY.

READ THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES:

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 13, 1867.

MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—Having one of your Safes in use for the past ELEVEN YEARS, it was taken out of the ruins of our store after the great fire occurring at this place on the 9th instant. The Books, Papers, Money, and all its contents were in PERFECT PRESERVATION, NOT IN THE LEAST DEGREE INJURED. We cheerfully recommend your "Inside Door" Safes to all desiring their valuables perfectly preserved from fire. Respectfully yours,

J. STURDEVANT & CO.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 13, 1867.

MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—It is with great satisfaction that I inform you that my Fire-proof Safe, purchased of you, passed through the great fire that occurred here on the 6th instant. All its contents, consisting of Books, Papers, Notes, etc., were in a state of PERFECT PRESERVATION AND ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY to me. I cheerfully recommend your "Inside Door" Safe. Respectfully yours,

B. G. CARPENTER.

We call the attention of all desiring perfect protection against fire to the above certificates, which, with the many others in our possession, are undoubted proofs of the perfect security of our Safes. Over 200 have been tested, and never, in a single instance, has a book or paper been injured. Our Safes are the only ones furnished with "Inside Doors," and undoubtedly offer greater protection than any other Safe.

We have on hand a large assortment of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes for Bank, Mercantile or Dwelling-House use—for sale lower than other makers. Several second hand Safes at reduced prices. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

EVANS & WATSON,

4 20 3trp] NO. 28 S. SEVENTH STREET.

BEDDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST.

3 23 tuthsrp J. G. FULLER,